THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 63. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD,

FIRST EDITION

THE INDIANS.

A Party of Surveyors Surrounded by 175 Savages—The Fight Lasts All Day—Escape at Night.

The Plattsmouth (Nebraska) *Herald* says:—

Through the kindness of A. L. Brown, Chief Clerk of the Surveyor-General's office for Iowa and Nebraska, we are permitted to publish the following letter, giving the details of the recent fight between a party of Government surveyors and a body of one hundred and seventy-five Indians:—

"NORTH PLATTE, Neb., August 24.—A. L. Brown, Chief Clerk of Surveyor-General's Office.—Dear Sir:—On the 21st, about 6 o'clock in the morning, a small party of Indians made a dash into camp and shot one horse and succeeded in running off the balance (five head), but we succeeded in retaking the stock and wounding two Indians. We then compared notes and concluded, as there were evident signs of a large body of Indians in the vicinity, that we would go to the nearest post on the river and get more arms and ammunition, as we were short of both, one of our guns having exploded and wounded the man who was holding it. We hitched up, and when we had proceeded about two miles were suddenly surrounded by about one hundred and seventy-five Indians, who seemed to come from the South. Knowing them to be hostile, and knowing that it would be useless to try to keep out of their way, we concluded to stop and make the best fight we could. We unhitched the stock and let them go. When the Indians saw this the whole force made for the stock; and as they went by we gave them a volley, without any effect except disabling a horse. While they were catching our stock we were digging rifle pits and throwing up intrenchments as good as we could during the time we had, which was short. As soon as they caught the stock they surrounded us and fought us in Indian style all day. Fortunately none of us were seriously hurt, although one of the men was slightly wounded in the forehead by a glancing shot, and my brother was disabled for duty by the explosion of a cartridge in his face, which blinded him so he could not see for nearly the whole day. We disabled several of their horses, and know that we shot twelve Indians, three of whom we know were killed—two of them lay in our sight all day, they not venturing to take them away till dark. Although their bullets rained around us all day like hail, not a man flinched, nor do I think one felt the least despondent. About dark they ceased firing, and seemed by their actions to be stationing sentinels in squads at different points, sounding as though the main body were stationed at a point about one hundred and fifty yards southwest of us, in a ravine. About dark we commenced digging with great energy, to make them believe we intended to stay there; but at half-past nine o'clock we left our little fort by crawling on our bellies about a mile, which we thought exceeding dangerous, as the moon shone, and it was almost as light as day, and we expected to crawl upon the Indians at every minute. But we did not, and as soon as we had left a ridge of land between us and the Indians we skedaddled the best we could, and arrived safe at the river the next day. I lost the entire outfit, not excepting anything. My brother and two other men are now out with a party of cavalry, hoping to rescue a part of the outfit.

"Very truly, W. E. DOUGHERTY."

BOSTON HARBOR.

The Government to Protect it by Another Fortress.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 8.

During the present season improvements have been making in Boston harbor on an unprecedentedly large scale, and in accordance with plans which were adopted some time ago. The work is being done thoroughly and at a great expense, and will prove of lasting advantage when completed. The action of the ocean upon the headlands in the harbor, especially when it is agitated by the heavy storms which blow from the east, the northeast, and the north, has a tendency to close the main channel, and it is for its protection and improvement that the great outlay of labor and money is made. Looking at a chart of the harbor a slight observation will show one how the spits and bars which jut out from many of the islands into the channel are formed.

The islands most exposed to the ocean storms lie to the north of the channel, and slowly and surely the action of the waves and the winds was impelling the soil washed from them towards the channel, and in time, did not human skill and labor interfere, it would be closed, so far as all commercial purposes are concerned.

Around these islands large sea walls have been built or are building, and the encroaching soil is to be dredged from the channel. The authorities have established as the mean depth of the channel twenty-two feet, and work in conformity with this decision will be commenced as soon as possible, and, indeed, has already been commenced.

A few days ago it was stated that Barrell Rock, in Broad Sound, had been removed by blasting. The huge masses of rock, some pieces weighing as much as seventy tons, which were blown off, have not yet been removed. They are to be transported to Black Rock Channel and there sunk to fill it up. This passage runs between Lovell's Island and the Great Brewster Spit. It is very seldom used, never by large vessels, and has always been considered in a somewhat objectionable light. By means of it a large quantity of drift finds its way into the main ship channel, and the flood-tide sweeping through it has a tendency to force vessels to the other side of the channel, and in dangerous proximity to St. George's Island.

A sea wall has been built almost entirely around Gallop's Island. Some 700 feet have already been completed, and work upon it will be concluded before the end of the season. The wall around Deer Island is essentially finished, and it is proposed to put a similar guard around Point Allerton. The Great Brewster has been the cause of more apprehension than any other point in the harbor, and early secured the attention of the authorities. The two headlands of which this island is principally composed have had walls built for their protection, and these walls, which were some 200 feet apart, are now being united at a cost of from $25,000 to $30,000. Work will be here finished this season.

Last Saturday the submarine divers perfected their arrangements and commenced what seems to be a long and difficult attack upon Kelley's Rock, which lies a little seaward of the Narrows. This rock is only sixteen or seventeen feet below mean low water mark, and it is proposed to increase that distance to twenty-three feet. The rock is about eighty feet long by twenty wide. The operations are watched with interest by Generals Bonham and Foster.

The main ship channel at the Narrows is being widened and deepened. The dredging machines have been working some time, and it is expected that they will complete their undertaking before the winter sets in. The channel at this point has been 365 feet wide, and it is proposed to increase that width to 685 feet. This is being accomplished by cutting off part of Lovell's Island. The Upper Middle, near Fort Independence, is to be widened to 100 feet and to have a mean depth of 23 feet. Work will be commenced as soon as the necessary appropriations are made.

The forts in the harbor are greatly improved and mounted with the heaviest guns. The plans, it is expected, will be ready for presentation to the next Congress, and if approved work will be commenced immediately and the guns mounted as soon as cast. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase by Government of Long Island Head, and if satisfactorily completed a strong fort will be immediately erected thereon. The position is a commanding one, and the new fort will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to the harbor defenses.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The New City Hall Contract Scandal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—James Clark, State Senator of Baltimore county, and John Merryman, parties implicated in the City Hall contract fraud, are out to-day in strong denunciatory cards vindicating themselves. Merryman is the leading Democratic candidate of Governor Bowie's side for State Treasurer, against Robert Fowler, the present incumbent.

FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer Disabled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The St. John is at the dock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, below Newburg, with her machinery disabled. The Mary Powell is taking off the passengers for New York.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

The Democratic Logic Continues—Conclusion of Mr. Hirst's Argument—Judge Strong's Reply—An Able Effort in Behalf of the Contestants.

Argument by Mr. Phillips in Favor of Incumbents—Conclusion by Mr. Meredith.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J., and Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

The Court this morning entered into the last day of the discussion of the election cases, and began the period of short speeches, as was good-humoredly said by counsel yesterday. The arguments so far have been marked by their ingenuity and learning, and by the extreme politeness, good feeling, and cordiality among the forensic antagonists and between them on the one side, and the Bench on the other.

Mr. Hirst resumed his discourse where he left off yesterday at the close of our report:—

Remembering that I have deemed the case of the Receiver of Taxes the only one requiring argument I present to your Honors three more illegal votes in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward and the Sixth division of the Fourth ward, and also thirty-nine votes of Republicans cast for Mr. Fletcher.

Mr. Hirst here made numerous references to the printed testimony, and thanking their Honors for the kind attention they had given him, closed.

Judge Strong's Argument.

Judge Strong then arose on the part of the contestants, and spoke in substance as follows:—

I do not propose, may it please your Honors, to enter into the details of the evidence that has been submitted to the Court; that has been thoroughly and most lucidly discussed by my colleague, Mr. Mann, and on the other side my friends have discussed their own evidence, which they offer to mitigate the severity of the charges we make and to rebut them. I am fortunate, I think, in being relieved from the disagreeable labor of exploring such a wrong and fraud to the public and to individuals as have been disclosed by this evidence; this is not at all to my taste. Certain facts, I believe, have been clearly established, which show that the election officers, who have neglected their duties, have been spoliators of our rights. Those officers who marked the letter X opposite to names that were not voted, have deliberately destroyed the evidence of an election provided by law.

Repeating, false personations, and the voting of unassessed men were common offenses at these polls, making the returns entirely unreliable. What is to be done in these precincts? Purge the polls? Mr. Hirst says separate the chaff from the wheat, and appeals to his Honor Judge Brewster. But can that be done? No, sirs, there is not a sieve fine enough to glean the truth from this great heap of falsehood. The only proper remedy is to cast out these polls; say to the election officers that "If you do not perform your duties you vitiate the polls and there is no election." If you do not do this, you offer a premium to fraud by informing these officers that they may go on and cheat and yet not lose. The time has come when you must teach the election officers of Philadelphia that those who malperform their duties shall lose, be they Republican or Democrat. It is said that if you do throw out these polls, you disfranchise individuals and even whole districts. Well, it may be you do, using the term disfranchise in a loose meaning. But who is it that it thus disfranches? It is not the Court; it is the man who commits the fraud at the poll. Unless you apply the remedy we ask, you will soon increase the prevalence of that fear, already entertained by many honest citizens, that our institutions have proved a failure Our Constitution gives the right to vote to every free white male citizen, but our Legislature has at the same time provided conditions upon which alone the right can be exercised. The law says that the election officers shall have a list of assessed electors, and allow no man to vote whose name is not upon this list. Each qualified elector must have paid his tax, and therefore when a man offers to vote whose name is not upon the list, it is the lawful presumption that he has not qualified, and he must be rejected. Counsel on the other side say this provision is merely directory; but I cannot see how your Honors can think so. The law says this shall be done and imposes a penalty for a failure to do it; is this directory? I do not conceive how a prohibition of the law can be called directory. It is also commanded that no name shall be marked as voted when the elector bearing that name has not cast his ballot. Where these things are done the election cannot be regarded as due, and must be cast out. But it is complained that by doing this you punish the honest man for the misdeeds of the dishonest. Well, is that anything strange? If the division had not voted according to the requirements of law, what right have they to have their vote counted, and what right have the candidates to such votes?

Do we not see that the community repeatedly loses property and interest through lack of fidelity in its public officers, and for the protection of every man of this large community you must apply this rule here. Who cares whether Mr. A. or Mr. B. is Receiver of Taxes? I do not. The incumbents are undoubtedly as respected, honorable, and worthy gentlemen as the contestants. I stand not here as a partisan, but I do labor for the vindication of the purity of our elections and the safety of us all. We are told that many of these neglects were committed by Republican officers. No matter by whom committed, they are none the less wrongs, and work to the injury of the public. Cast all out, without distinction, where these things were persisted in. Last year your Honors ruled that because of a few and unimportant disregards of the requirements of the law the election should not be annulled. True, I acquiesce in that, but it cannot apply to divisions where fraud is the habitual practice, occurring year after year. Can any one believe that the frauds committed in the Eighth division of the Fourth ward and the Seventh division of the Third were innocent mistakes? That the officers did not know better? Have they not had notice that the law must be regarded or else the election will not be sustained? The fact of overlooking these things accounts for their continuance; and the leaders of them in this city and in New York have become a stench in the nostrils of all honest men in the nation, and all the civilized world, and a disgrace to civilization. Judge Brewster last year feared that the application of this remedy would destroy the candidates for things over which they had no control; but I ask again, what right have these candidates to illegal votes? What is their interest compared with that of the public and the importance of preserving the purity of our elections?

We must first secure our own safety, and then we will attend to that of our own representatives. And of these candidates I am not the partisan. I do not speak for the contestants; I do not know them, with one or two exceptions. I do not know any of the incumbents save two, whom I know to be perfect gentlemen and honorable men, and who have proven that they are as efficient officers as could be selected. But I speak for our institutions, I speak for the whole community; as a citizen, as counsel, as one most deeply interested in the vindication of the purity of the ballot-box; and I beseech your Honors rigidly to apply to this election the rule I contend for, and announce, once for all, that unless an election can be conducted honestly and according to law, it cannot be sustained by this court. Upon this determination investigate the proof, and if you find that the fraud committed in these precincts to have been habitual, throw them out.

Now, in regard to the Supreme Court naturalization papers, I wish to speak but briefly. I have known the Honorable Chief Justice many years; I have known Judge Sharswood many years; and I must say that I know that no wrong whatever was intended by them. They are both honorable and learned men, and ornaments to the community. But the Court was imposed upon. There were gross frauds committed there in the mode of obtaining these papers, in the manner of vouching, and in other particulars. I have also known Mr. Snowden, the Prothonotary, many years, and I express myself convinced that no wrong, no fraud was intentionally done by him, or was perpetrated with his connivance. These gentlemen I have known long and well, and I take great pleasure in thus publicly saying that they are free and innocent of any intention whatever to do that which was not honest and upright. And I will say that the rejection of the certificates of the Supreme Court by the election officers was a great mistake; it was their duty to have received them, having of course the right to investigate them. But unless your Honors can come to the belief that this rejection was a corrupt and perverse act, I do not think you can deem it sufficient cause for throwing out the polls where it occurred; and when you look at the circumstances surrounding the issue of these papers, you will hardly form that belief. Urging upon your Honors the necessity of guarding strictly the purity of our elections by enforcing without mercy the only effectual penalty upon frauds, I now conclude my remarks.

Argument of Mr. Phillips.

Henry M. Phillips, Esq., on behalf of the respondents, followed Judge Strong.

May it please the Court, he said, I will occupy your time and attention for but a short space, confining myself to a reply to the positions advanced by my learned opponent, Judge Strong. Though he did not say so in express words, the gentleman plainly left upon us the idea that this contest is an appeal from the people to the judiciary, and that you are expected now to punish the people. But our form of government is based upon the principle, which I know you will sustain, that the wrongs of the people will be worked out and remedied by the people themselves. They have always done it, always will do it, and never confided to any branch of their government the power to do it on such a scale as this. Where you have a judicial duty, perform it, but do not go beyond that. I do not claim the right to vote as an inherent one; we derive it from the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and from the laws of this Commonwealth you derive your powers.

The wisest piece of legislation this people has had for many a year was the election law of 1839, and that law gave you the power, upon complaint of an undue election, to inquire into the returns and to decide upon the merits of the case. You are not given the power to examine into the qualifications of the electees, and it is quite a question whether you can examine the conduct of an election; and if this should be so, it limits your Honors to the duty of investigating simply the returns. I know you will not assume a jurisdiction that is not given you expressly by the law, and it is not to be said that you would attempt it in a controversy between the contestants and the people, for the candidates who are returned as elected represent the people. And while you are confined to this limited jurisdiction, inform the people of this fact, that their will shall not be so repeatedly attacked by defeated candidates, and attempted to be set aside. When the law provides that a contestant's petition shall be filed within twenty days, if he cannot in that time find enough specific frauds upon which to base his case, I dissent from the doctrine that they should be permitted to come into this Court and obtain a charter for looking further. When an election is held and the people have declared their will, sustain it; give due credit to the sworn returns of sworn officers. Why Judge Strong should have complained of the increasing lack of respect to public officers—an election officer, though humble—and indeed this investigation proves it to be so—and though men can be procured to swear anything, yet an election officer, I say, is a public servant, and is entitled to as much respect in his circumscribed sphere as the highest functionary in the land. And when these officers, upon their solemn oaths, make returns, they should be supported and defended against such groundless attacks as this. Allowing everything claimed by these contestants, and still the two highest officers will not be affected, unless your Honors throw out the precincts, which I cannot believe you will do. Why, by doing such a thing, you would expressly overrule your own decision, given only one year ago. This Court is not like the wind or the sunshine of an April day, upon which no confidence can be rested.

Now, was there not a preconcerted combination to reject the naturalization papers? It is clearly proven. These papers are like divorces. They are records, and stand, or should stand. And you will say that, where these rejections occurred, the election was undue.

Taking up this case from first to last, have the contestants shown such a state of facts as would entitle you to throw out the election? Are you to encourage a defeated candidate in coming here and treating an election as if he was not defeated?

Here I rest the case with your Honors.

Conclusion by Mr. Meredith.

The Hon. William M. Meredith followed, concluding the argument of the whole case, and speaking on the part of the contestants:—

If the Court please, I have a few words to say in reply to what has fallen from our learned opponents, and they shall be few, for I am not insensible to the time that has already been consumed in this case, and thoroughness with which it has already been discussed; in fact, but for a few remarks advanced by Mr. Phillips, I should not have deemed it necessary to say a word. I am sorry to say my friends come here here not for the purpose of directing your attention to the facts of the case, but to talk about the people, and say that this contest is moved by a mere lust and greed of office. Now I come here to represent the interest of this very people whose will they say we endeavor to overturn. Now in regard to the proceeding of the legislative committe, while good things are justly said of the parties to this case, I cannot refrain from giving praise to one who is entitled to it, but of whom it has not yet been said. My learned friend, Mr. Hirst, who comes here to defend this contest, seeing plainly that the case was clear against him, withdrew his claim from before the Legislative Committee. He showed that of the lust and greed for office attributed to these contestants he had no one, and for this he deserves honor.

What has Mr. Phillips done? Why, he has gone back to the law which has been decided by your Honors six times—decided six times. Then he attempts to impeach the forms of the petitions, but you have already heard and decided that before you appointed the examiners.

I will not attempt a detail of the case, but will look at it generally; and doing this I find votes polled so rapidly that they could not be entered, unassessed votes received, votes counted that were not cast, and various other frauds. These leave it your plain duty to cast out the polls where they prevailed. Mr. Phillips cries that this would be to punish the people. Yes, to punish those who have deliberately cheated the people of an election. There is good ground for the rejecting all the precincts we have attacked.

On the other hand, let me inquire into the ground alleged for the reduction of the Republican majorities. It is this angry and vexing subject of naturalization. No proper minded man can help regretting that this subject ever existed. But the whole number of these votes proven to have been refused was only 310, which, if allowed, would not defeat it. But they do not rest here; they ask you also to deduct thousands from us for those who were deterred from coming to the poll. Why didn't they come to the poll? Had they heard of that individual who, upon oath, stated to the inspector a period which proved he was not entitled to naturalization. The seal of the Supreme Court was counterfeited, the signature of the Prothonotary was forged. I concur in the principle that the seal of the court proves itself; but also I say a forgery also proves itself. You will not inculcate the doctrine that because the genuine seal itself is verity, that anything that may be offered is to be equally well received. I say it was the duty of the election officers to examine and to exercise their judgment in the polling of these votes, and to attempt to protect the public from their imposition.

Now I need not beg your pardon, for I think you will thank me for not having entered into detail, and I will now findish my remark with the earnest prayer that your Honors will strictly apply the penalty to these wrongs; that you will no longer indulge in warnings, for they have now proven useless, but will do what it has warned before. Again thanking your Honors for the patience with which you have borne with myself and all of us, I have done.

Naturalization in this Court.

Judge Allison announced that the naturalization in this Court would be conducted under the personal supervision of one of judges; that on the 20th of this month a Court will be opened in the old Quarter Sessions room, where one of the judges, each taking his term, will sit daily from 10 o'clock until 2, except on Saturdays, and will see, as far as possible, that the business is conducted properly.

The Court then stood adjourned.

The Ohio Election.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic).

Our contemporary of the *Commercial* copies the following, with an implied indorsement, from the Washington despatch to Forney's *Press*:—

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1869.—The Republicans will carry Ohio on the 12th of October by at least the majority (41,428) given to Grant last November. Upon exactly such a statement a distinguished correspondent stakes his reputation. The demoralization of the Democrats is complete."

There is not a Republican in the State, with a grain of sense above an idiot, who believes the above. We are glad, however, to see it published. It will have the effect to increase the distrust with which statements in Republican papers are now received. The Hayes politicians themselves laugh at such prophecies. Hayes stands no more chance of receiving Grant's majority, or even one-quarter or any of it, than he does of being Emperor in the place of Louis Napoleon. But our friends and enemies outside of the State will not understand it until the latter are effectually beaten—as they certainly will be—on the second Tuesday in October.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	204¾	West. Union Tele.	36¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	37½	Toledo & Wabash R.	78
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	78½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	101¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	85¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	110¾	Adams Express	57
Chi. and N. W. com.	80¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	18¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89½	United States	61
Chi. and R. I. R.	111¾	Tennessee 6s, new	52½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	87¼	Gold	135⅜
Pacific Mail Steam.	77½	Market steady.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869.

The New York Gold Market continues under the influence of the Stock Board, and every idle rumor set afloat seems to have a disturbing effect on the premium. There can be no donbt, however, that natural causes at the present time combine to aid the cliques, such as the enormous mountain of gold hoarded in the Treasury vaults, amounting to $100,000,000; the withdrawal of bonds from market thereby rendering it necessary to supply their place with gold to meet the balance of trade with Europe, which is about $100,000,000 a year against us; the absorption of gold by the South received for their last cotton crop, etc. These and other influences are at work in the same direction and render an adequate plan of relief a matter of great difficulty and no little danger. Meanwhile, however, it seems vain to expect a steady feeling in the market so long as these influences are at work.

There is no change in the rates of the local market, but discounts are unusually firm.

Gold is again firm and advancing. Opening sales at 135⅛, and at noon at 135⅝.

Governments are exceedingly dull, and yesterday's closing quotations are steady.

The Stock market is without special change, the demand being limited and prices steady. State loans are dull. City 6s were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 101⅜; 97 was bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet but stronger, selling at 48⅛@48·31: Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42½; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30½; 121 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 53 for Minehill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 38¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal shares were exceedingly dull; 36 was bid for Lehigh Navigation and 60 for Morris preferred.

Coal shares were neglected.

Bank shares were steady, with sales of Commercial at 58 and Mechanics' at 32¾.

Passenger Railway shares were inactive; 46 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; and 12¼ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARD.

100 sh Reading RR.....b5&int. 48·31

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s WL Cp.	101	200 sh Read R.	48⅛
$3000 do.	100⅛	100 do.	48⅛
$1000 City 6s, New.	101⅛	100 do.	48⅜
$1100 do.	101⅛	1000 do.	48·31
$8000 Ph & E 7s.	84	100 do.	48⅜
$2000 N Pa 6s.	87½	200 do.	48¼
20 sh Com'l Rk.	58	100 do.	48⅜
31 sh Mech Bank.	32¾	86 sh Penna R.	57
3 sh Leh Val R.	56	50 do.	57
43 do.	56½	100 sh Phil & E R.	30⅛
15 do.	56⅛	200 do.	30⅛
25 sh Lit Sch R.	42½	200 sh Ocean Oil.	½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121¾; 5-20s of 1862, 121½@122; do., 1864, 121⅛@121¾; do., Nov., 1865, 121⅛@121¾; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1867, 119⅛@120¼; do., 1868, 119⅛@119⅜; 10-40s, 110⅜@110⅝; United States 6s, 109⅛@110. Gold, 135⅛.

—HARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·35 A. M.	135⅛
10·04 "	135⅛	11·36 "	135⅛
10·10 "	135⅛	11·37 "	135⅛
10·15 "	135⅛	12·30 P. M.	135⅛
11·31 "	135⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 11.—The Flour market is characterized by extreme dullness, and prices, although without quotable change, favor buyers. The sales foot up a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $5·75@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7·25; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@10—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·37½.

The Wheat market is quiet and steady. The demand is extremely limited, both for shipment and home consumption. Sales of 6500 bushels Pennsylvania and Indiana red at $1·50; 400 bushels Delaware do. at $1·54; and 500 bushels damp white at $1·50. Rye is steady at $1·15 per bushel for Western. Corn meets with a limited inquiry at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·19@1·20, and Western mixed at $1·13@1·16. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is very dull, and prices are nominal. 500 bushels Timothy sold at $4·75@5. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky is inactive. 50 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·16; 500 barrels wood-bound at $1·14; and 150 barrels on secret terms.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 11.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from New York.

GLASGOW, Sept. 11.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....61 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....77

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Commercial Point, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Commercial Point, do.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Charleston do.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, Washington, do.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannin, Richmond, do.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Wasnington, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Mary Anna, Burns, Washington, do.
Schr Amelia, Quinn, New York, do.
Schr Cornelia Newkirk, Huntley, Salem, do.
Schr Walhalla, Torrey, Salem, do.
Schr Lottie Wells, Wells, Charlestown, do.
Schr Lawn, Baker, Charlestown, do.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, Boston, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Martha, Freeman, Salem, do.
Schr L. Holway, Bryant, Portsmouth, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges. W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Outside the Capes of the Delaware, saw a barque coming in.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Alice Lea, Foster, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Brig Meteor, Raynes, 7 days from Boston.
Schr Memento Mori, Adams, 14 days from Washington, D. C., with old iron to Fay & Co.
Schr J. W. Knight, Revere, 7 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Malloy, from Boston.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl—arrived yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 11.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
N. & J. A. Lesher, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
Senator, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
G. W. Lorimer, with lumber, for New York.
Sallie and Ann, with stone, for Wilmington.
R. F. Hartman, with lumber to Trump & Son.
Naomi, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
May Ickhoff, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
William and Harry, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
May and Marcia, with lumber, for New York.
Delaware and Hudson No. 149, with bark, for Chester.
Jacob Seasholtz, with lumber to Henry Croskey.
Dhanalaghin, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 10.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Jane Elliott, with brimstone, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 10.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
W. J. Forward; Sarah Hummel; C. V. Houghton; and J. Van Buren, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr Thomas Booz, hence for Norwich, at New London 8th inst.
Schr M. A. McCann, Whitmore, hence, at Bangor 6th instant.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, hence, at Gardiner 6th inst.
Schrs Ella Amsden, Smith, and S. F. M. Tasker, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 7th inst.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, hence for Lynn, at New London 7th inst.
Schr Anna E. Cranmer, hence, at Norwich 7th inst.

SECOND EDITION

THE GREAT EQUINOCTIAL

Disasters to Shipping—A Schooner Wrecked—Only One Man, Out of a Crew of Eighteen, Rescued—The Steamer Cambridge's Perilous Situation During the Gale.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Prince of Wales to the Harvard Boys—The Express Robbers on the Plains—Prince Arthur's Doings in New Brunswick.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Annual New England Fair—The Races.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—At the New England Fair to-day Dr. George B. Loring delivered the annual address. It was an able argument in favor of the protection of industry, as best calculated to promote the agricultural and other interests of the country.

Yesterday afternoon the first race was contested by horses which had never beaten 2·50, and was won by Brown Nathan in three straight heats. The best time was 2·41¼.

The second race by horses which had never beaten 2·54 was won by Daniel Boone, the best time being 2·47½.

The third race was open to all, and was run by Troublesome, India Rubber, Ben, Topsey, and McClellan. Troublesome won the first heat in 2·37½; Ben won the second in 2·36, the third in 2·37, and the fourth in 2·36.

The fair will close to-night.

Marine Disasters.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—The schooner Freedom, ashore at Booth Bay, and the schooner Potomac, of Boston, have gone to pieces in Mackerel Cove. The crew was saved. These two vessels are total wrecks.

At Cape Small Point it is said that only one man was saved of a crew of eighteen persons belonging to one of the vessels.

Senator Fessenden's Funeral.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—Senator Fessenden's funeral takes place at the First Parish Church this morning. The public offices are all closed.

A Frightful Night at Sea During the Recent Gale.

BANGOR, Sept. 10.—The steamer Cambridge, from Bangor for Boston, arrived at Rockland early this

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA UNDER RUFFIAN RULE.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Philadelphia, which formerly was noted for its order and sobriety, now appears to be given over to lawlessness and crime. Last Saturday one individual was deliberately shot to death by another in the Fairmount Park. On Monday two ruffians rode up, in broad daylight, to a store in a prominent street, and while one held the horses the other entered the building and sent a bullet through the body of a United States officer, who, because of his efficient efforts to ferret out villainy, had provoked the revenge of villains. Coolly re-entering the carriage the assassin was driven away, up one street and down another to the park, where he and his confederate escaped, though the crowd had closely followed them and vociferously called for their detention and arrest. The time and manner chosen by these villains for their attempted assassination were no more remarkable than their escape. Imagine two murderers shooting down a man in Fourth avenue at noon, and then riding through Madison avenue and Thirty-fourth street, up Sixth avenue to Central Park, and then "being lost sight of," though "closely followed by the police and crowd." Is there an individual connected with the police force of New York so imbecile as not to have seized the first vehicle on the thoroughfare and given chase to the fleeing assassins, if unable to keep track of them on foot? Philadelphians assure us that never before were there so many cases of robbery, house-breaking, and crime of every description. Thousands of the citizens have procured extra locks and bolts for their doors, and now exercise precautions against burglars which were never before deemed essential.

For this carnival of crime there must be some explanation, and it is to be found, so Philadelphians charge, in the course of Mayor Fox. Last fall, whether by fair or foul means will be determined by the decision soon to be pronounced, this individual supplanted a Republican official, Mayor McMichael, who had labored energetically to enforce order and sobriety in the Pennsylvania metropolis. On assuming the robes of office, Mr. Fox gave the people to understand that his administration would be wholly free from anything of a partisan character. So long as the Legislature remained in session his promises were made good, and the thieves and cut-throats who, through his election, expected to secure immunity from punishment, began to raise a clamor about his ears. The Democratic Mayor was, however, biding his time. Faithful, efficient, long-serving police, appointed by previous administrations, were undisturbed as long as there was danger of the Legislature passing a Metropolitan Police bill, taking the control of the city guardians out of the Mayor's hands. No sooner, however, was this danger averted by the adjournment of that body than the guillotine was set up, and has been kept in active operation ever since. One Republican policeman after another has been dismissed, and their places filled with ruffians and scoundrels, the same depraved class of men who last fall were sworn in as special deputies by a Democratic sheriff to overawe the legal voters and intimidate the poll officers from keeping out of the ballot-boxes the tens of thousands of bogus votes which had been prepared by the Democratic leaders.

To the "tender mercies" of such characters are the lives and property of Philadelphians now intrusted. In a case which came up for trial at one of the courts last Saturday, it was shown that these new policemen were not only boon companions of convicted robbers, but likewise sharers of their plunder. In view of such a condition of affairs, there is good reason for the uneasiness and feeling of insecurity which pervade the city.

"While thieves and gamblers," observes a Philadelphia paper of recent date, "are permitted by Mayor Fox to take possession of our most public street; while gigantic robberies take place under the roof of his Honor's Court; while almost a murder is done within sight of police headquarters by professional thieves and gamblers, as was lately done at Ninth and Chesnut streets; while the Mayor's officers are the recipients of thieves' plunder, it is no wonder that the respectable citizen grows apathetic, and loses hope."

The lawlessness now prevailing in their chief city should serve as a warning to the people of Pennsylvania against permitting the Democratic party to restore its supremacy over the entire State this fall.

THE DENT MOVEMENT IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Mississippi friends of Judge Lewis Dent are at liberty to nominate him for Governor if they choose, and Judge Lewis Dent is at liberty to accept the nomination if he think proper. But when the former call themselves "National Republicans" and their convention a "National Republican Convention," and when the latter accepts the nomination as the act of the Republicans of the State, they are jointly and severally parties to a fraud. The object of those who have made this nomination is to defeat the genuine Republicans in the approaching contest, and a spurious Republican ticket is considered the best means of accomplishing it. This is what the Dent movement in Mississippi really means.

There are circumstances in which "radical" and "conservative" Republicans may honestly differ. Virginia furnished an example. The section of the party that nominated Wells assumed a position favorable to the retention of the proscriptive provisions of the new Constitution; the more liberal Republicans rallied under Walker. Both were Republicans to the extent of desiring the restoration of the State in conformity with the requirements of Congress, but they represented, respectively, opposing opinions as to the policy to be pursued to render reconstruction just, safe, and satisfactory. With the Republican party thus divided, the balance of power rested with the Democrats, who on this occasion proved themselves reasonable and conciliatory.

If the condition of affairs in Mississippi were similar in any essential respect, the experience of parties in Virginia would probably be repeated. A second Republican ticket would then be intelligible if not unavoidable. But there is no analogy between the two cases. The Republicans of Mississippi are a unit in principle. The proscriptive policy has ceased to vex and divide them. The whole party stands on broad and generous ground; deprecating as unwise the imposition of the test oath or disabilities in any form, and favoring the rejection of so much of the proposed Constitution as gives them sanction. "General amnesty and universal suffrage" is the maxim proclaimed by the regular party, of which Mr. Alcorn, a resident planter, will almost certainly be the candidate. There is not, in short, a single proposition in the resolutions of the convention that nominated Mr. Dent which is not an echo of propositions already affirmed by the Republican organization proper, whose nominations the Dent movement is designed to defeat. The keenest eye will fail to detect any matter of principle which affords a descent pretense for Republican division.

Nor do ordinary personal considerations furnish an explanation of the Democratic preference for Dent over Alcorn. With all due respect to Judge Dent, it must be said that he has neither residence nor interest in Mississippi. Mr. Alcorn, on the contrary, is one of the largest planters in the State, and one of its most enterprising citizens. He is identified with the Republican party, and has been a leader in times when leadership implied courage, principle, and capacity.

The simple truth is, that the Democrats desire to get possession of the pen that is to write the new Constitution—also of the Legislature and State government generally. This they can only hope to accomplish, if at all, by indirection. They know that they must fight such battles in Mississippi under false colors, and the term "National Republican" has been appropriated for the purpose.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If the celebrated Logan could look down from his celestial hunting-grounds and see the prosperous condition of his descendants—such of them at least as wear the paint and feathers of the Tammany tribe and owe allegiance to the great sachem in Fourteenth street—we dare say he would forget his wrongs and his rhetoric, and ask leave to withdraw altogether his famous speech against the palefaces. Whatever rascally agents and lawless settlers may do to the red men of the plains, the Copperhead braves of Manhattan are getting so rich, and prosperous, and comfortable, that the whole race must feel bound to accept their prosperity as an *amende honorable* from a penitent public.

Of the Tammany tribe the most famous are, as is well known, Warrior Peter B. Sweeny, celebrated for his cunning and wise counsels; Grand Sachem William M. Tweed, well known for his long purse and generous (some think to a fault) distribution of the public wampum among decrepit and worn-out braves who have done the tribe service: Sachem R. B. Connolly, a crafty old warrior, popularly known as the great scalper of Oliver Charlick, the railroad king, and Michael Connolly, the big judge, popularly known among his familiars and admirers as the Daniel O'Connell of the American Fenians. Those three chiefs are monarchs of nearly all they survey. They own much wampum and lands, and have parcelled out among their own relations all the scalps that the tribes have taken. Look at the record, and then contrast the happy situation of these big and little injins with that of Logan's family.

Warrior Sweeny is City Chamberlain, with an income of $180,000; William A. Herring, his brother-in-law, is Auditor, with a salary of $6000, and also director in the *Transcript* Association, which, together with the New York Printing Company, receive, in one form or another, it is popularly believed, about $400,000 per annum from the subjugated people of Manhattan, for recording the wise laws made by the whisky braves at the City Hall, and the long-drawn out account of the scalps they take when annually on the war-path in November and December. Thomas J. Barr, his uncle, is Secretary to the Tax Commissioners, Commissioner for Opening Streets, and, now and then, a Receiver when railroads bring their quarrels into our City Courts. They say he also made a good thing as Receiver for the Fenian Fund, receiving to his own use $2500 thereof for very small services rendered.

The second big injin is Grand Sachem William M. Tweed, who aspires to be the national big ingin of all the tribes.

It will be noticed that the male members of his family are, unfortunately, not numerous, which puts him to the painful necessity of holding many offices himself—such as Senator, Supervisor, Deputy Street Commissioner, and, directly or indirectly, some twelve or fifteen other fat and pleasant places. His papoose, William M. Tweed, Jr., is Assistant District Attorney, holds an office on the Governor's staff, was "receiver" in the Pacific and other railroad quarrels, and is a referee, appointed by the judges. Although not over twenty-six years old, he is understood to be on the Tammany slate for Judge of the Superior Court, to be elected this fall. William H. King, his brother-in-law, is Tax Commissioner, with a salary of $10,000; and William H. King, Jr., his brother-in-law's son, is Chief Clerk to the Street Commissioner, with a salary of $3000 per annum.

Next and last comes big injin Connolly, who for the present is satisfied with being Controller, with J. Townsend Connolly, his son, as Deputy Auditor, at a salary of $6000, and who also holds a position upon the Governor's staff. Robert C. Hutchings, his son-in-law, is Assistant District-Attorney, and is now believed to be on the slate for Surrogate, to be elected this fall. Joel A. Fithian, his son-in-law, is Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with a salary of $6000, and is also School Trustee for the Twenty-first Ward.

Of course, the curious reader will notice that we have taken no account in any of these cases of the perquisites appertaining to each position, which are reputed to be, under the care of the incumbents, growing larger and larger, until they have already reached such princely proportions as to make the stated salaries look insignificant and beggarly in the comparison.

WELL DONE.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a tribute to magnanimity that certain Texas ladies should have called at the War Department on the afternoon of the 8th inst., and there left a beautiful bouquet of flowers and evergreens to be placed on the coffin of the dead Secretary. It is stated by the telegraph that the party, consisting of three ladies, under escort of a gentleman, was unknown; that it simply called to proffer its offering, which was in the shape of a large star and bore attached to it a card with these words:—

"On this altar of the greatest sacrifice for our country's good, the Lone Star State offers her emblem as incense to renewed fraternal love. A wayward sister, she is still a sister."

Now, remembering that General Rawlins won his prominence in a war waged to overwhelm the effort of Texas, in conjunction with her Southern sisters, to establish a separate government from that of the United States, and that by this war, to which the dead Secretary virtually gave his life, many thousands of Texans fell in battle or now linger out crippled lives, it is easy to see that it was not to the Federal soldier that there came this floral tribute from the daughters of the Lone Star State. But when the war was over, this John A. Rawlins, who had so steadfastly upheld the Union arms, felt it was no longer time for hostile endeavors against a conquered enemy, but rather for such offices of magnanimity and returning fraternization as were at once the dictates of a sound head and a kind heart. Accordingly it is that, when, in the day of his death, analyses of the character of the Secretary were made, men spoke of him as a tried and trusted counsellor who constantly advised his chief against the malevolences of ill advisers—as a broad-souled man who revolted at and always opposed, in the conduct of the Southern question, the legislation of the Rump Parliament and the test-oaths and dispensing power of the second James. Further than this, there is some statement that, when almost in the death-throe, he had a word for his family and for his beloved but absent leader and for harassed Cuba, he had also a word in sympathy for the Southern country and rebuke of that detestable course pursued towards it. These things going abroad, no doubt came to Southern ears in Washington, and, forgetting all but that a voice that had been constantly heard in defense of the vanquished was now stilled, the hands of Texas ladies wrought the Lone Star in flowers and placed it, in the name of their countrymen of the Alamo, upon the dead man's bier.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRACY—A STEP FORWARD.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Wisconsin Democracy in their State Convention the other day resolved, among other things, that "the Democratic party of Wisconsin rejoice in the extinction of slavery and in the prompt and general acquiescence of the Southern people in the results of the war;" that they rejoice, too, "in every well-directed effort for the enlightenment and elevation of oppressed humanity at home and abroad, and in every measure compatible with good government and public order to broaden the basis of suffrage and extend the blessings of free institutions to all classes of the people."

"Broaden the basis of suffrage." They have the suffrage now in Wisconsin to all free white males over the age of twenty-one—this broadening, therefore, applies to "the almighty nigger." The Wisconsin Democracy, taking the broad hint from their Southern brethren, simply give up the fight on negro suffrage, for they have had enough of it. The Democrats of Ohio, in their emphatic resolutions against the nigger and against the fifteenth amendment, have made an issue upon which, with the national administration emphatically against them, they will have up-hill work to upset General Grant's majority of last year. In New York, from the general tone of the Democratic journals, the party fight this fall, as in Ohio, will be against negro suffrage, and particularly against the fifteenth amendment. In the approaching Democratic State Convention, however, this old party hostility to the negro may be somewhat softened down. The question is, that as the Southern Democracy have taken a new departure, shall the Northern Democracy join them or stand alone? The Wisconsin Democracy, with their faces South, have answered by a step forward, because they have found out that it is useless to keep fighting on the back track.

WINES.

H E R M A J E S T Y
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p$

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p$ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A C A R D.
THE FOUNT OF FASHION,
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
will be opened Saturday, the 11th instant,
No. 119 S. EIGHTH STREET,
with a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of the finest domestic and imported goods only, making a specialty of Kid Gloves, Neckties, Cravats, and Scarfs, in the most superior and varied styles. Introducing the novel features of presenting to the purchaser of twelve articles, the thirteenth: hemming all handkerchiefs purchased free of charge.
Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommodation.
The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully invited.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
9 3 MRS. CUMMINGS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 1rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CASSIMERES AND DOESK NS.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres
That come to the country, [3 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 3 4$

PROCLAMATION.
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1869.
WHEREAS, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2:30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost—
Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of
($1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act.
The attention of all good citizens is called to this outrage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.
DANIEL M. FOX,
9 7 Mayor of Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

Troy, Bradford county	Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, "	Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county	Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.
Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg
JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
Geo. W. Hamersley, M. C. Quay, W. J. P. White, S. F. Gwinner, Secretaries.
8 30 19t

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70.
The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14.
The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth.
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of Faculty.
9 4 9t

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally
[2 4 tu th f s&

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
9 6 9t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 2$ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.—Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1125 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the
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J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29$

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Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4$

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4465, $1000,	dated October 5, 1864.	
4866, $500,	" "	5, 1864.
4960, $4500,	" "	25, 1864.
5271, $2500,	"	November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 ths6t No. 313 WALNUT Street.

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Large Establishment,
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MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
INLAND INSURANCES
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500'00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800'00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	56,000'00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375'00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594'00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500'00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200'00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000'00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031'25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000'00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500'00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000'00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604'25.	Market value, $1,130,335'25
Real Estate	36,000'00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486'94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178'88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813'0
Cash in bank $116,150'08	
Cash in drawer 413'65	116,563'73
	$1,647,367'80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
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John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
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FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16$

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Provident Life and Trust Co.
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
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CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000'00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279'23.

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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,
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BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British, and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF. MERIAN & CO.,
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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3$

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. S

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—While a lady was walking through the Franklin Cemetery, situated on Frankford road, above Hart's lane, yesterday afternoon, she came across a dead man lying between two graves. She at once proceeded to the Eighteenth District Station House and notified the lieutenant, who accompanied her to the spot. After investigating the case, it appears that the deceased's name is William Vaughan, aged thirty, single, and residing with his father on Coral street. He has been missing since Thursday, and previous to that time he had asked his brother to buy him a pistol. His hat was found on one side of the walk and his body on the other. By his side was a new five-barreled revolver, with one chamber recently discharged. The ball entered the side of his head, and must have killed him instantly. For the last two months he has been laboring under a depression of spirits, and to this is attributed the rash act. His pockets had not been rifled, and his money was untouched.

—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 5 o'clock, the roof of William C. Hughes' brass moulding establishment, No. 1962 Germantown road, was slightly injured by fire, caused by sparks from a furnace. At quarter-past 7 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at the cabinet manufactory of Theodore Franks, No. 1107 Ridge avenue.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—Fractional currency received yesterday, $118,000.

—Yesterday's Internal Revenue receipts, $936,483.

—Custom receipts from August 28 to September 4, $4,244,763.

—Mrs. Rawlins and family yesterday left Washington for Connecticut.

—It is rumored that President Grant and Senator Cameron have buried the hatchet.

—A Republican State Convention is called for the 24th of November, at Richmond, Virginia.

—F. Burke, while sitting with his family, a few nights since, near Napoleon, Arkansas, was shot and killed.

—It is rumored that the paying-teller of the Ninth National Bank, Boston, is a defaulter in the sum of $90,000 or $100,000.

—The Bremen steamer Leipsic arrived at Baltimore yesterday with four hundred and forty cabin and steerage passengers.

—W. D. Gallagher, the poet, will to-day assume charge of the correspondence desk in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

—From Providence comes the news that some eighteen or twenty vessels were seriously damaged or sunk by the late terrific gale along the Rhode Island coast.

—Through private letters received at Litchfield, Conn., we are advised of an attempt to assassinate Mr. Hollister, United States Minister at Hayti, by the rebels. Threats have also been made against the life of Mr. Bassett.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Hague Statistical Congress has opened its sessions.

—Turkey and Persia have finally settled their boundary troubles.

—Lambert's Polar expedition is unable to start for lack of funds.

—It is thought that the Empress of France will soon commence her journey to the East.

—Except on the subject of budget loans, the Khedive has yielded on all points to the Sultan.

—His Holiness the Pope is about making efforts to convert the freedmen of this country to the Catholic faith.

—Spain is reported tranquil, and the feeling for extending Serrano's regency for three years more is gaining ground.

—Thirteen Cuban prisoners recently escaped from the Fernando Po prisons have arrived at Queenstown, Ireland.

—A large number of Americans assembled on Thursday in London, and passed resolutions thanking Prince Napoleon for his recent speech.

—The London *Times* thinks the United States will hardly recognize the independence of Cuba when it is patent that Spain must ultimately lose the island.

The Battle near Los Tunas, Cuba—Particulars.

Seven letters from Cuba, via Key West, received yesterday, give the following account of the battle near Los Tunas, on the 16th ultimo:—A reconnoitring party was sent out by General Quesada, numbering 300 men. On the afternoon of the same day this force was attacked by largely superior numbers, but succeeded, with a loss of 55 in killed, wounded, and missing, in regaining the main body. The commanding general immediately prepared for an attack, which did not take place until the 18th.

On the morning of that day General Valmaseda was reported as approaching with a large force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and preparations were immediately made to receive him. Shortly after sunrise the Spanish forces made their appearance, and immediately commenced the fight with artillery. The artillery made but little impression upon the Cuban army, when the infantry were brought up and a charge upon the Cuban position was ordered.

The Cubans reserved their fire until the Spaniards came within range, when the order to fire was given, and it was so effective that the Spanish line was thrown into disorder and compelled to fall back under the protection of the artillery. After some three hours the attack was renewed by Valmaseda's entire force, numbering, as was reported by deserters, over four thousand effective men, more than one-half regular troops. The Cuban force was about six thousand, of all arms, about four thousand being well armed.

The contest lasted nearly five hours, when Valmaseda was forced to give way and fall back on his fortifications at Los Tunas. The loss of the Cubans in killed is 72, among them several officers whose names are not given; wounded severely, 107; slightly wounded, 150; missing, 47; while that of the Spanish is reported in killed and wounded over 600. Two hundred of their dead were left on the field. There were nearly four hundred deserters and two hundred and seventy prisoners captured.

The deserters report that General Valmaseda had all his available force in this engagement, and had thirty-two pieces of artillery of the most approved character, six of which were 24-pounder rifled Parrot guns, with two regiments of cavalry and six brigades of infantry. The Cubans had only thirteen pieces of artillery, of small calibre, with no effectively-equipped cavalry. The result of this battle, which has been the first of importance since the commencement of the revolution, caused great rejoicing in the Cuban army, and among those on the island who sympathize with the movement.

A letter from Havana states that the Government exercises the most rigid surveillance over the telegraph and mails, and that nothing is permitted to be sent by telegraph giving an account of military operations excepting that furnished by the Government. Every private despatch passes through the hands of a Spanish official. The same letter says the Captain-General is in constant dread of the volunteers, and fears they will drive him out and seize the Government, and declare the island independent of Spain.

General Lesca, who has been here for some time, is known to be in the interest of the volunteers.

The outrages increase fearfully, and are of a character too revolting to be believed.

Our National Expenditures for the Last Year, $380,000,000.

The warrant books of the Treasury Department show that the expenditures of the Government, for the fiscal year just ended, were less than five hundred and eighty millions, as against one thousand and seventy millions for the year before, and nearly as low as in 1862, the second year of the war. The actual expenses of the military branch of the War Department, during the fiscal year previous to the one ending June 30 last, were one hundred and twenty-nine millions, while for the year they were not quite eighty and a half millions.

The Navy Department expenses for the year ending June, 1868, were over thirty millions, while for the last fiscal year they reached only about twenty-three and a half millions. The expenses of the Treasury Department proper were increased nine millions, while those of the Interior Department have gone up from twenty-eight to thirty-six millions. The above exhibit will be made in the forthcoming official report of the Treasury of the United States.

Foreign Dramatic and Musical Items.

—The Milan *Trovatore* announces that the Princess de Solms (Countess Ratazzi) is writing both words and music of a new opera entitled *Byron*.

—*Le Figaro* announces the forthcoming marriage at Wiesbaden of Mad'lle Stella Collas to a M. Proukovskoi.

—There is talk of a *Jeanne d' Arc*, by M. Mermet, at the Grand Opera, Paris, with Mad'lle Nilsson in the title *role*. "Out of the water into the fire," says a Paris journal, referring to the Swedish "Ophelia."

—Auber's new opera, *Reve d'Amour*, will be produced earlier than was anticipated. The first representation will take place in October; future performances to alternate with those of *La Petite Fadette*.

—The Lyrique will reopen on September 2, the Athenee September 4, the Italiens October 2 with Madame Patti.

—M. Sardou has at length accorded to French country managers the long-sought permission to play *Patrie*.

—The date of Rossini's death has been inscribed underneath the bust of the composer which adorns the facade of the new Paris opera house. There is now only one bust without a like inscription: that of M. Auber.

—Signor Verdi will not visit Naples, as was expected, to superintend the production of his newly-modelled *Forza del Destino*. It appears the company is not up to the mark.

—*Pourquoi l'on Aime*, a comedy by M. de Leris, produced at the Vaudeville, Paris, does not quite solve the problem suggested by its title. Its hero, "Edmond," has, according to the logic of love, a most reasonable motive for loving in his desire to thwart the wishes of his friends. His uncle has chosen for him a wife who is beautiful, rich, and good tempered. Edmond has fixed his mind upon one who has none of these advantages. But love protects his votary, and proves him to have been in the right. "Eudoxie," whom "Edmond" has chosen, is interesting if not pretty; her virtues atone for her want of wealth, and her quickness of temper is, as his love-sharpened eyes have seen, due to her affection for him and the feeling that her poverty will not allow her to marry him. The clear-sighted lover settles a large sum of money upon his mistress, who is induced to believe it comes from an unknown creditor of her father. Success attends the experiment, and "M. Edmond" receives back again his money accompanied by the prize he seeks.

—At the Gymnase, Paris, two novelties have been produced. *Le Coup d'Eventail* is a farce by M. Ch. Nuitter and L'Depretz. A young writer of romances, who has taken furnished apartments, has an agreeable interruption to his studies in the shape of a visit from a young and beautiful woman. For awhile he believes himself about to be the hero of a romance, such as he has sometimes invented. But the lady only comes to see a spot which has to her the tenderest associations, and the would-be Don Juan is astonished to find himself in the end enacting the benevolent father and reconciling two lovers whom a misinterpretation had divorced.

Ernest, by MM. Clairville and O. Gastineau, is a trifle not over-moral in idea. "Ernest" is a domestic who has so long been accustomed to aid in the intrigues of his mistresses that when by chance he gets into a virtuous family he makes the most stupid blunders. The uncle, the cousin, and the very husband of his mistress are taken for lovers and are ushered into her room with the utmost mystery. When the error is detected the servant gives warning. He has been too long in the employ of vice to take up with the ways of virtue. Victorin made this repulsive character fairly amusing, but the piece was not well received.

Malayan Ferocity.

A European resident of Macassar gives a vivid description of this scene in Malay:—

One morning, as we were sitting at breakfast, Mr. Carter's servant informed us that there was an "Amok" in the village—in other words, that a man was "running a muck." Orders were immediately given to shut and fasten the gates of our inclosure; but, hearing nothing for some time, we went out, and found there had been a false alarm, owing to a slave having run away, declaring he would "amok" because his master wanted to sell him. A short time before a man had been killed at a gaming table because, having lost a dollar more than he possessed, he was going to "amok." Another had killed or wounded seventeen people before he could be destroyed. In their wars a whole regiment of these people will sometimes agree to "amok," and then rush on with such energetic desperation as to be very formidable to men not so excited as themselves. Among the ancients these would have been looked upon as heroes or demigods who sacrifice themselves for their country. Here it is simply said, they made "amok."

Macassar is the most celebrated place in the East for "running a muck." There is said to be one or two a month on the average, and five, ten, or twenty persons are sometimes killed or wounded at one of them. It is the national, and therefore the honorable, mode of committing suicide among the natives of Celebes, and is a fashionable way of escaping from their difficulties. A Roman falls upon his sword, a Japanese rips up his stomach, and an Englishman blows out his brains with a pistol. The Bugis mode has many advantages to one suicidally inclined. A man thinks himself wronged by society—he is in debt but cannot pay—he is taken for a slave, or has gambled away his wife or child into slavery—he sees no way of recovering what he has lost and becomes desperate. He will not put up with such cruel wrongs, but will be revenged on mankind, and, like a hero, he grasps his kris-handle, and the next moment draws out the weapon and stabs a man to the heart. He runs on, with the bloody kris in his hand, stabbing at every one he meets. "Amok! Amok!" then resounds through the streets. Spears, krisses, knives, and guns are brought out against him. He rushes madly forward, kills all he can—men, women, and children—and dies overwhelmed by numbers amid all the excitement of a battle. And what that excitement is those who have been in one best know, but all who have ever given way to violent passions, or even indulged in violent and exciting exercises, may form a very good idea. It is a delirious intoxication, a temporary madness that absorbs every energy. And can we wonder at the kris-bearing, untaught, brooding Malay preferring such a death, looked upon as almost honorable, to the cold-blooded details of suicide, if he wishes to escape from overwhelming troubles, or the merciless clutches of the hangman and the disgrace of a public execution, when he has taken the law into his own hands, and too hastily revenged himself upon his enemy? In either case he chooses rather to "amok."

—Senator Sherman, in a recent speech in Ohio, said that once when a law student he took Tom Corwin in a buggy from Mansfield to Bucyrus, and that he was then full of enthusiasm for him and his speeches, and the Whig party. But Mr. Corwin said to him:—"My young friend, attend to your law, keep out of politics, and above all don't make any stump speeches. What I say is written upon the sand."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 26	MOON SETS	10 09
SUN SETS	6 16	HIGH WATER	6 23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, Bangor, George S. Repplier.

Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

Schr A. Burton, Frohock, Portsmouth, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Fanny K. Shaw, Watts, Key West, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr Martha, Freeman, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Almira, Grase, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 72 hours from Charleston, with cotton, naval stores, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Experienced heavy NE. gales on the passage. Off Brandywine Light, passed barque Imperador, from Pernambuco, beating up.

Brig M. Louise Miller, Leighton, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr L. W. Birdsall, Lathson, from Providence.

Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, from Providence.

Schr J. Armitage, Edwards, from Norfolk.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Salem.

Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Salem.

Schr R. Wood, Adams, from New Haven.

Schr Paugussett, Waples, from New Haven.

Schr J. J. Pharo, Sober, from Dighton.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Eatournau, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th inst. lat. 41 17, long. 66 20.

Steamship Pioneer, Sharpley, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, before reported ashore on Oak Island beach, was gotten off yesterday morning, and arrived at Wilmington without a leak, and perfectly dry.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, from Boston for Philadelphia, started from that city Wednesday afternoon, and being overtaken by the storm, came to anchor in the roads, whence she proceeded at daylight on Thursday.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York 9th instant.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, from Barbados for Turk's Island, passed St. Thomas 31st ult.

Brig Proteus, from New York for Mayaguez, was spoken 4th inst. lat. 35 35, long. 74 10, by brig Bachelor, at this port.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Burgess, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Newport A. M. 8th inst.

Brig B. F. Nash, Laney, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Crocus, Colburn, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Bath 7th inst.

Brig Wenonah, Dunning, hence, at Portland 8th inst.

Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, cleared at New York yesterday for Marseilles.

Schr Vesta, Beda, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Ida Jayne, Jayne, hence for Bridgeport, at New York 9th inst.

Schr Z. Stratton, McFadden, hence for Lynn, was struck by a heavy squall off Barnegat on the night of the 8th inst., carrying away all head gear and fore gaff, split sails, and leaking 3000 strokes per hour; put into New Haven 9th instant.

Schrs W. W. Griffing, Griffing, from Haddam; Port Royal, Henley, from New Haven; and Glenwood, Dickinson, from Port Jefferson, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 9th inst.

Schrs Z. L. Adams, Talbott, for Boston; Millard Fillmore, Chase, for do.; and Caronne and Cornelia, Crowley, for Somerset, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 9th instant.

Schrs J. C. Thompson, Glover; Mattie Holmes, Talpey; E. M. Wright, Freeman; and J. Wilson, Connelly, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Mary Milnes, Parker, hence for Boston, with coal, is ashore 70 miles W. of Montauk Light, Long Island; no particulars. The M. M. registers 408 tons, and is owned in Philadelphia.

Schrs Addie Ryerson, Houghton; White Sea, Jones; and Rising Sun, Sawyer, hence, at Salem 7th inst.

Schr Abbie Bursley, Bearse, hence for Boston, which was taken into Providence 26th ult., after being ashore on Block Island (as before reported), has been repaired, and sailed from Providence 7th inst. for Newport, to reload her cargo of coal for Boston.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 7th inst.

Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, hence, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schr E. Safford, Powell, hence for Providence, at New London 7th inst.

Schr Salmon Washburn, Cook, hence for Taunton, at Stonington 8th inst.

Schrs Evelyn, Crowley, and Virginia, Small, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 7th inst.

MISCELLANY.

During the gale of Wednesday night the fog bell at Portland Head Light was blown over the beach into the sea.

Passengers per steamship Yazoo, from New Orleans via Havana, for Philadelphia—Dr. Keene, James Butler, Mrs. A. B. Morgan, John Frost, and Mrs C. Xiques. Cargo—14 bales cotton, 165 bales moss, 224 bbls. clay, 104 carboys, 49 bbls. copperas, 10 casks metal, 10 bbls. bone black, 200 empty casks.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED Blank Book Manufactory OF JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17 6 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 243 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER, 3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 126 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 29 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18 6

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS, ISAAC F. BAKER, WILLIAM C. BAKER, ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, JOHN C. CORNELIUS, ROBERT C. BAKER, CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS. Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS, ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, JOHN C. CORNELIUS, CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. ANDREW C. DULLES is this day admitted as a Partner in this firm. The business will hereafter be carried on in the name of SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES. SABINE & ALLEN, Northeast corner FIFTH and WALNUT. September 8, 1869. 9 9 3t

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House, No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.

The house is 22 feet front, three story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bath-rooms on the second and third, and water closets on first, second, and third floors, and every modern convenience.

The lot is 22 feet front by 249 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house, and stabling for four horses.

The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.

Furniture new, and will be included, if wished. POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, IF DESIRED.

APPLY ONLY TO J. NORRIS ROBINSON, At Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1828, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN, 8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT, A HANDSOME FURNISHED Residence on WEST GREEN Street, No. 2012. Apply on the premises, or at Thornley's Dry Goods Store, EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. 9 10 2t*

TO COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—To rent, three large Rooms, with power to suit. Inquire at Factory, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT. 9 10 2t*

WANTS.

WANTED, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Nineteenth, and Market and Pine, a small three-story brick house, with attics and back buildings, in perfect order, not to cost more than from $8000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box 1629, Phila. P. O. 9 1

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, 9 2 Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8 00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10 30 A. M., 1 10 and 7 10 P. M.
Fast Line	11 50 A. M.
Erie Express	11 50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accomm dation	4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9 30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11 00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2 45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6 20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8 20 A. M., 4 05 and	6 35 P. M.
Fast Line	9 35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 30 P. M.
Erie Express	6 10 P. M.
Day Express	1 30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8 25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 40 P. M.

For further information, apply to JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street. FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street. SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8 10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7 00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 35 A. M., Express; 2 35 P. M., Express; 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7 00 A. M. and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7 00 P. M.

The 7 00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6 15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4 30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7 00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9 20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7 30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8 15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11 50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10 00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6 10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7 30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3 20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4 25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1 20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6 50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7 15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5 10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS, No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS (better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A Good WATCH DOG. Call or address 4 No. 171 QUEEN Street, Germantown.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MRS. C. R. BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, September 11, will be given a Contributing GRAND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE DECEASED AVONDALE MINERS, cheerfully tendered by the RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, including Choristers, Orchestra, and other adjunctives.

MRS. H. DRAYTON has in the kindest manner volunteered her valuable services, and will make her first appearance in this country in many years.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture—"Fique Dame".....Suppe
2. Bolero—"Sicilian Vespers".....Verdi
MRS. C. R. BERNARD.
3. Duet—"Larboard Watch".....Williams
H. C. AND J. G. PEAKES.
4. Ballad—"Beware".....Perring
J. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.
5. Aria—"Robert, toi que j'aime".....Meyerbeer
MRS. DRAYTON.
6. Duet—"The Sailor Sighs".....Balfe
MR. AND MRS. BOWLER.
7. Violoncello Solo.....Gervais
MR. RUDOLPH HENNIG.

Between the First and Second Parts, Mr. HENRY DRAYTON will sing THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, assisted by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Mr. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. Bowler, Blanche Ellermann, H. C. Peakes, J. A. Arnold, J. G. Peakes, Entire Company and Chorus.

PART SECOND.

1. Overture, in A minor.....Alfred Mellon
2. Kellogg Waltz.....Arditi
MISS BLANCHE ELLERMANN.
3. Duo—"Guarda che Bianca luna".....Campagna
MRS. DRAYTON AND JAMES A. ARNOLD.
4. Ballad—"Jeannette's Choice".....Clairbel
ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.
5. Duet—"Il Convegne".....Lucantoni
MR. AND MRS. BERNARD.
6. Song—"The Old Sexton".....Russell

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

ENGLISH COMMENTS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The telegrams from London indicate that great interest is felt in England in the Cuban policy of Grant's administration. The British journals are intensely anxious to know what Minister Sickles is doing, what Marshal Serrano is willing to do, and to what extent the American Union is likely to be involved in the Cuban complication.

Part of this interest is legitimate and proper, for the bloody drama now being enacted in the "ever faithful isle" naturally elicits the attention of the civilized world, and so many *denouements* are predicted that men naturally wonder which is the correct one. But many of the British comments are prompted by a discreditable motive. Our treacherous cousins across the water are intensely anxious that we should make a false step which they could adduce as a justification for their infamous course towards America during the late war in this country. This is in the last degree contemptible, and we are sorry to see a London journal which bears the name of the *Telegraph* engage in so paltry a business. It said yesterday that if the United States should now aid Cuba, it would logically follow that "then England in 1861 acted in a manner Americans now emphatically sanction," and that by recognition America would "take a step which the practical world would regard as an auspicious exculpation of England from responsibility to America." Great Britain granted belligerent rights to the Confederacy in a few weeks after the first gun was fired on Sumter. She did not even wait to hear the representations of the new minister appointed by Lincoln, but with an indecent haste, unparalleled in the history of diplomacy, she extended a friendly greeting to the rebellious organization which avowed its determination to establish, in the nineteenth century, a government founded on human slavery. Then came supplies of arms, munitions, medicines, and clothing, such as Great Britain had rarely contributed to the aid of an avowed ally. Union soldiers were confronted on every battle-field with British muskets and British cannon, and while the Rebels were supplied with aid and comfort in every possible shape by British blockaders, the piratical Alabama was fitted out in British ports to prey on American commerce. When this action is contrasted with the stringent enforcement of our neutrality laws, the seizure of Cuban expeditions, and the avoidance of a recognition of the insurgents after they have been battling a year for independence, anything our Government is likely to do hereafter will not make a true parallel to the policy of Great Britain. The propositions submitted by Minister Sickles at Madrid are also understood, there as well as here, to be in the true interest of both the contending parties; and whether the Spanish government accepts or rejects them, it will not fail to regard the action of the United States as friendly and honorable. If Congress should recognize the Cuban insurgents at the next session, after so much has been done to prevent unlawful interference in the conflict, and at the same time to bring it to a termination satisfactory to the mother country as well as the colonists, such recognition would not have a particle of legitimate bearing on the Alabama question; and if the London *Telegraph* did not feel that it has a very bad and indefensible cause to bolster, it would not have resorted to such a contemptible quibble.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Mrs. Stowe's paper on Byron appeared simultaneously in the *Atlantic Monthly* and in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and the sensation which it created in England was even greater than in this country. The leading journals are occupied in discussing the subject in their editorial columns, and correspondents innumerable are giving their opinions on the subject from all points of view. It is evident from what has been said in the English press that the story is not a new one there, and the only matter of wonder is, that having been rumored about in private so long it should not have reached the public ear before this. The *Saturday Review* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* both allude to the subject more in sorrow than in anger, and receive the essential points of Mrs. Stowe's revelation without question as to its truth, which indicates that the editors of these journals have heard and credited the horrible story long ago. The majority of the press, however, take much the same view of the matter as did the press of the United States, and Mrs. Stowe is condemned for the looseness of her statements, the unreliability of the evidence she offers, and her indiscretion in making such an accusation against the memory of Byron and his sister without sifting it to the bottom. No one doubts that Mrs. Stowe tells the story as she understood it from Lady Byron's lips. A Mr. Wentworth, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, states, however, that Lady Byron's statement in her own handwriting does not contain an accusation so grave as Mrs. Stowe's. The general impression is that Mrs. Stowe either misunderstood Lady Byron, or that Lady Byron was laboring under a horrible hallucination. It is certainly to be hoped that the real truth of this matter will be found out before long. Dr. Lushington, who was in Lady Byron's confidence, is still living, and there are other witnesses who may be able to throw some light upon the subject. It is the duty of those persons to speak now, and tell exactly what they know, unless they are under bonds of secrecy that they are obliged to consider inviolable under any circumstances.

The Emperor Napoleon, according to the official papers, is improving in health; but these official papers are not reliable authorities on such a subject, and the uneasiness will not be decreased until the Emperor is seen again in public. The death of the Emperor at this juncture would be a disaster the full effects of which it is impossible to estimate, and the fact that upon his life alone depends exemption from revolution and anarchy is a sufficient commentary on the unsubstantial and weak foundation upon which his government rests.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John Bell.

Another prominent, if not illustrious name, has been added to the list of the dead. The Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, who has figured so conspicuously in the politics of his native State and of the country at large, died at his residence in Nashville yesterday, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born near Nashville, on the 18th of February, 1797, his father being a farmer in moderate circumstances, who was able to give him a good education at the Cumberland College, subsequently known as the Nashville University.

Mr. Bell selected the profession of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816, when he settled at Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee. But he drifted at once into politics, and was elected to the State Senate in 1817, when but twenty years of age. But he declined a re-election, and devoted several years after the expiration of his term to the exclusive practice of his profession. In 1826, he again entered the political arena, as a candidate for Congress against Felix Grundy. His opponent was one of the most popular men in the State, and was backed up zealously by Andrew Jackson, at that time a candidate for the Presidency against John Quincy Adams. The canvass lasted a whole year and was exceedingly animated and bitter, but Mr. Bell came out of it triumphant, with a majority of a full thousand. In 1827, he took his seat in the House of Representatives, and was continued in it by successive re-elections for fourteen years, until 1841, when he passed into the Cabinet of President Harrison, as Secretary of War.

Mr. Bell began his Congressional career as a warm admirer of Calhoun and an opponent of the protective system, against which, in 1832, he delivered one of the memorable speeches of his life. Gradually, however, he cut loose from all the different branches and factions of the Democratic party of that day, and finally swung round into full harmony with the Whigs. Although a professed admirer of Calhoun, he opposed the South Carolina nullification policy, and was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House with special reference to his position on that question. Although he voted, in 1832, against the bill rechartering the United States Bank, on the ground that the subject had been brought up full four years before the expiration of the old charter, for the express purpose of insuring the defeat of Andrew Jackson in the ensuing Presidential campaign, and further because he believed the President would veto the bill, as proved to be the case, he was professedly a supporter of the Bank, and protested against a removal of the deposits, refusing also to vote for the resolution approving that measure. The position assumed by him on the question of the removal of the deposits was one of the chief causes which led to the final breach between him and the Democracy.

In June, 1834, Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, who had been Speaker of the House since 1828, resigned, to accept the mission to Great Britain. James K. Polk, the subsequent President, was nominated for the Speakership by the administration party, and Mr. Bell, now fairly repudiating his Jacksonian associations, was taken up and elected over him by the Whigs and such of the Democrats as were opposed to Martin Van Buren as successor to Jackson in the Presidency. Mr. Bell based his opposition to Van Buren mainly on the latter's adoption of the Jacksonian theory of rotation in office. Van Buren had zealously promoted the system of removal from subordinate political positions on merely political grounds in the party conflicts of his own State, and stood pledged to rival his great prototype, Jackson, in the same disastrous course, in case of his election to the Presidency. Mr. Bell had repeatedly but vainly endeavored to secure such legislation by Congress as would relieve the civil service from the disastrous effects produced by the ingrafting upon our governmental system of the Jacksonian policy of rotation, and had delivered a forcible argument in the House bearing upon the subject, in the course of a speech on the freedom of elections. He was therefore pitted against Polk, the Jackson-Van Buren candidate, and assumed the Speakership on anything but cordial relations with the administration. Finally, in 1835, he declared openly in favor of Judge Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, as the successor of Jackson, and then came the final breach between him and the founder of the old-time Democratic party.

Up to that time there had been no opposition in Tennessee to General Jackson's administration, and it was generally supposed that his personal and political influence could not fail to subdue the opposition raised by Judge White and his friends. The whole force of the administration, and of Jackson's personal popularity, was exerted to this end. But Judge White carried the State by a large majority; Mr. Bell was re-elected to Congress from the Hermitage district itself by as great a vote as ever; and an impulse was given to the political character of Tennessee which arrayed it in opposition to the Democracy during the four succeeding Presidential elections of 1840-'44-'48-'52.

When the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was agitated in the House of Representatives in 1836, Mr. Bell alone of the Tennessee delegation favored their reception, and, though assailed at home, was sustained by the people. And subsequently, in 1838, when Atherton's resolutions were introduced, proposing to receive and lay these petitions on the table, he maintained his consistency by voting in the negative, in order that they might be referred and reported upon.

When President Harrison formed his administration in 1841, he invited Mr. Bell to accept the War Department, which he did. With the rest of the Cabinet, Mr. Webster only excepted, he resigned office on the separation of President Tyler from the Whig party, in the autumn of that year. The Whig majority in the next Tennessee Legislature which met after his withdrawal from the Cabinet offered him the office of United States Senator, which, however, he declined in favor of Ephraim H. Foster, who had rendered services to the Whig party which Mr. Bell thought deserving that recognition. Mr. Foster was accordingly elected, and Mr. Bell remained in voluntary retirement until 1847, when he was again elected a member of the State Senate.

In 1847 a vacancy occurred in the United States Senate, and Mr. Bell was elected to the position, being re-elected in 1852 for the full term ending March 4, 1859. During the early period of his service in the Senate Mr. Bell was a firm opponent of the annexation policy, against which he exerted himself to the utmost. He favored the compromise measures of 1850, expressing a desire to see the issues then pending before the country settled at the time by the division of Texas into several States, according to the original annexation programme, to avert the calamity of a future discussion which might imperil the safety and integrity of the country. In 1854 he arrayed himself against the Nebraska bill, when it came before the Senate, protesting against it as a violation of the Missouri Compromise, and as a reopening of the controversy which the compromises of 1850 were intended to settle forever. And finally, in the last months of his service in the Senate, in 1858, he assumed a decided position against the so-called Lecompton Constitution, when the question of the admission of Kansas came before the Senate, arguing that its ratification would be merely the precursor to the disruption of the Union.

His course in the Senate paved the way to his candidacy for the Presidency, on the platform of the so-called "Constitutional Union Party," in the great quadrangular fight of 1860. The convention which set up the famous Kangaroo ticket assembled in Baltimore on the 9th of May, 1860, and nominated Mr. Bell on the second ballot, his principal competitors before the convention being Sam Houston, of Texas; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; John McLean, of Ohio; and William C. Rives, of Virginia. On the first ballot Mr. Bell received 68½ votes, and on the second 138, eleven more than were necessary to a choice. Edward Everett was unanimously nominated for Vice-President; "the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws" were declared to be the only principles which patriotism and duty should recognize; and the Kangaroo ticket, as it was facetiously termed, in reference to the superior abilities of Mr. Everett, went before the people, the only thing that was needed to so split up the vote of the Southern States as to ensure the election of Mr. Lincoln. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, however, were the only States that cast their electoral votes in favor of the non-commital ticket, and with its defeat John Bell retired to the obscurity of private life.

During the dark days of the war against the Union which followed in the wake of the Presidential election of 1860, Mr. Bell remained in the obscurity of disappointed ambition. The course of the war added the calamity of broken fortunes to infirmities of mind and body, and only now and then has his name appeared before the public, as his occasional wanderings have been noted by the correspondents of the press. He could claim the merit of taking no active part in the Rebellion, but it was generally understood that his sympathies were finally given to the South, and the fact that he did not follow the course of Andrew Johnson and the other loyal leaders of his native State in protesting at least against the iniquity of the treasonable conspiracy against the Union, diverted the sympathy of the loyal people from him. His great misfortune, if not his fault, was that he lived ten years too long for his name to be handed down to posterity without the taint of suspicion.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE BISHOP'S FREE CHURCH.—THE building formerly known as the CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad, having passed from the Church Corporation into the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese, will be opened next Sunday morning, and remain open until further notice, as THE BISHOP'S FREE CHURCH. The Rt. Rev. BISHOP STEVENS will preach Sunday evening. Rev. J. W. BONHAM has been appointed by the Bishop to preach Sunday morning. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning and evening at 10½ and 7½. Preaching by the Pastor. Special collections will be made in aid of the Avondale sufferers. All the departments of the Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

☞ CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Eighteenth, Rev. SAMUEL H. GIESY, D. D., Pastor.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject—"Our Watchword," a sermon suitable to the brightening prospects of the congregation. Services also at 7 30 P. M. Strangers invited.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets, Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening a sermon on "The Memory in Heaven," at 7½ o'clock.

☞ REV. ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., WILL preach To-morrow (Sunday, 12th) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH Street and POWELTON Avenue, West Philadelphia.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach To-morrow in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion service in the morning. All are welcome.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. J. G. SHINN will preach in this church on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. MALIN in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets).—Rev. Dr. MUSGROVE will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. H. McILVANE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., in the evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ NEW UNITARIAN SOCIETY, FORmerly at Eleventh and Wood streets.—Services in the Hall, N.E corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited. Entrance on Broad street.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject for evening, "The desired rain." All persons cordially invited.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green, Rev. J. F. BERG, D. D.—Service To-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3 P. M. No evening service. Preparatory lecture at 7½ this evening.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. F. LEROY SENOUR, of Ohio, will preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, To-morrow, 12th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. E. DOUGLASS, of Woonsocket, R. I., will preach in the Second Reformed Church, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, to-morrow (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor.—Subjects—10½, "The Ethiopian Eunuch;" 7½, "Glory—Men who will shine there." Pews free.

☞ FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will (D. V.) preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

☞ ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. by Rev. F. A. HOSKINS. Prayer meeting Saturday evening at ½ to 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

☞ REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., STATED Supply, WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, will preach every Sabbath morning and afternoon.

☞ ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, N. F. corner BROAD and ARCH Streets.—Dr. STORK will preach at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

D. W. STUART,

No. 123 CHESNUT Street,

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PATENT WOOD HANGINGS

HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED DURING THE PAST WINTER. HOT ROOMS, EXPOSED TO FURNACE OR OTHER HEAT, WITH MORE OR LESS STEAM, THE WALLS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN COVERED FOR A YEAR, ARE NOW IN AS GOOD CONDITION AS WHEN THE WOOD WAS FIRST HUNG,

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Fine Fall Clothes, at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for Autumn, rich and nice!
Splendid goods, at lowest price!

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Gorgeous patterns! All the rage!
Young folks, old folks, great and small,
Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothes for stout men and for thin;
Clothes for boys to study in;
Clothes for short men, clothes for tall;—
Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothing sure to fit you well;
See the price! How cheap we sell!
Come and see the goods for Fall!
Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Unparalleled Satisfaction
Is the portion
Of everybody
Who buys Fall Clothing
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NATIONAL FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE
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AND THE
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AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, September 14, 15, and 16, 1869,
From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWERS, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY Sept. 15, 16, and 17, morning and afternoon, for discussions on practical and scientific fruit culture. Admission free.
RECEPTION BANQUET on FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 17 (8 to 11 o'clock.) Elegant refreshments, speeches, music, etc. AUGUSTIN, the famous Caterer, furnishes the supper.
Tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 8 31 11t 4p

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[*For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.*]

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Opens Sept. 13th, at
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BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Assembly Buildings, cor. 10th & Chesnut Sts.
Classes formed every evening in Penmanship and Bookkeeping at reduced rates.
Call or send for Circulars. 9 9 4t4p

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.
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GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY,
WITH PURE WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS, OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Goods in unbroken packages will be sold at wholesale prices, at the
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TO RENT—PART OF A LARGE HOUSE in West Philadelphia, on CHESNUT Street, to a private family. Address "Dwelling," EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. 11*

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ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·00,

Embracing the New Shades in

MAROON, LAVENDER,
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ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·50,

In all the New Shades.

ONE CASE VERY WIDE AT $3·00,

Same Goods Sold Recently at $3·50.

BLACK SILKS, $1·87.
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BLACK SILKS, very cheap, $2·25.
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TWENTY-FIVE PIECES

STRIPED AMERICAN SILKS,

A New Article, Very Desirable.

ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS,

In Entirely New Shades, $2·00.

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ONE CASE VERY RICH LYONS SILK POPLINS.

ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS.

All-Wool Plaids, 62.
All-Wool Plaids, 75.
All-Wool Plaids, 87.
Rich Diagonal Plaids, $1·00.
Blue and Green Plaids.
Black All-Wool Poplins, 87, $1·00, $1·25.

After months of preparation our **DRESS GOODS STOCK** is now complete and our patrons have the opportunity to select their DRESS FABRICS from an unsurpassed assortment, the prices now, as heretofore, being always at the bottom of the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 1869.

The artist,

Mr. James Henry Cafferty,

who died in this city last Tuesday, was a portrait painter of a great deal of ability. He did not, however, make so great a reputation or so much money as he would undoubtedly have made had he possessed those plodding habits which are inherent in the nature of a man of business. If he had made his art a profession, as well as a passion, he might have ranked not far below the late Charles Loring Elliott. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, of this city, and devoted the greater portion of his artistic career to portrait-painting. Occasionally he branched out into other efforts, and with such success that his specimens of game and fish are regarded by many of his admirers as among his happiest endeavors. As previously intimated, however, he did not possess those patient qualities which work toward pecuniary success. He was fitful and flighty, and did not always depend for inspiration upon the simple stimulus of his own genius. Sometimes he would forsake his easel for weeks at a time, and wander around the city painting signs. At others he would shut himself up in his room (in the seclusion affected by Balzac while writing a novel), and at the rare intervals when he *was* seen, talk nothing but high art—so high, indeed, as to be quite out of his reach. During one of his wandering fits, when he was off the balance far more than usually, he applied at a restaurant which then stood (I am writing of what happened many years ago) at the corner of Sixth and Greenwich avenues. The restaurant proprietor wanted a sign painted for the front window, representing fish and game, and engaged Cafferty to paint it. The work was flung off with more than his usual haste and *abandon*, for he was under sad necessity for money, but it was a masterpiece in its way. For several years it was admired by thousands of passers-by, but by none more than the artists who were aware at once of Cafferty's talent and eccentricity. At the time of his death, which was caused by dropsy, he was about forty-five years of age—still young enough to have completed one great work. Among his more serious attempts the "Harvest" is considered to be his best effort, and the one most comprehensively representative of his powers. He was a member of the once celebrated "Sketch Club," of this city, which expired about ten years ago, and which, in its day, numbered among its members some of the brightest (and, alas! briefest) celebrities of that era. Mr. Cafferty was often more generous to his brother artists than he was just to himself. I could mention, if I wished to cause embarrassment and pain to those yet living, which I do *not* wish to do, more than one picture the *soi-disant* painter of which has achieved a fair celebrity, but some of the chief points of which are due to the elaborations of Cafferty's pencil. He drew small heads remarkably well, and his associates in art did not scruple to avail themselves of this facility in their "own" pictures, while reserving the entire credit of the performance to themselves. The heads in some of the most popular pictures of their day were painted, not by the artists whose names they bear, but by him—the subject of this sketch—who died last Tuesday, and who now reposes in Greenwood.

Prestidigitatorial.

Mr. Hermann, the prestidigitateur, has arrived in town, and gave a private entertainment last evening at his rooms at the Westminster Hotel. Strange to say, many of the heaviest and most solid men belonging to the New York newspapers were there—none of your mangy Bohemians, with unshaved visages, and clothes white at the seams. Many of the tricks he performed were much more neat and incomprehensible than those he executes upon the stage, for the very reason that they were transacted immediately beneath the eyes of the observers.

Musical.

The singing-birds have begun to arrive. Mad'lle Rose Hersee came to hand in the steamship Virginia on Thursday, and Mad'lle Carlotta Patti and company touched this port a day after in the St. Laurent. From the same vessel also about fifty lyric artists embarked, whose voices are soon to be heard within the walls of the Academy, and among whom are a well-known singer, Madame Gueretti, and an unknown one, Mad'lle Fauchetti.

Feminine Applause,

according to Mrs. Stanton, should consist, not in the tapping of fans, as is too often the case, but in the clapping of hands. I do not think she has yet published these terrible views in the *Revolution*, but she has promulgated them at the headquarters in East Twenty-third street, and that is the next best thing. Neither does she say that any part of the applausive demonstrations of the feminine *claque* should be relegated to the feminine heel. "Those little heels were never made to make the dust arise." The applause at the Twenty-third street house has hitherto been confined to faint fan-flirtations and cunning little pattings of kid-gloved palms. But this don't suit Mother Stanton. She goes in for big, bare-handed slaps.

Judging from

Last Night's Rehearsal

of the "Puritan's Daughter," I should imagine that the selection is as favorable as any that could well be made. M'me P. has a strong part, Castle a so-so part. Lawrence, the baritone, is the big man of the troupe, and will probably out-shadow all the rest. The funny business arrangements which obtain at the French Theatre under the present *regime* render the continuance of the season extremely problematical.

The play of *Patrie* is to be reproduced on Monday night at the Grand Opera House, with Lucille Western in the part of "Donna Dolores." Miss Western is one of the few actresses who are naturally suited for such a part. Last spring poor Mrs. Gladstane wept and tore her hair in vain. The critics said that she ranted fearfully, and probably the critics were right.

A young man named Marten, alias Meliase, has been winning distinction for himself as a diamond thief. For the last few days he has been visiting the principal jewelry stores of the city and ordering diamonds to the extent of $20,000. Luckily for himself he has thus far escaped conviction, the parties declining to prosecute. ALI BABA.

THE KIND of fight Mr. Scovel's friends are making in Camden county will be seen by the following from the Trenton *Sentinel*, a lively and wide-awake journal:—

"The 'War for the Succession' still rages in Camden county. General Scovel and his Invincibles—the real fighting boys of the Republicans—are receiving daily accessions by desertions from the 'army of the ring.' In this senatorial fight the *Sentinel* is with the Invincibles. It is far better to have a Copperhead elected than to permit a selfish clique of political gamblers to still farther corrupt the Republican party of the State to its ruin. We shall go into this fight in due season with all our forces. Why does not the *New Republic* come out manfully and give the Union men of that county a fair chance to be heard against the little knot of intriguers who are all for themselves and 'none for Jo?'"

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Wallace's opera of *Maritana* will be performed this afternoon, with Mr. Henry Haigh as "Don Cæsar de Bazan;" Mr. Drayton as "Don Jose;" Mr. H. C. Peakes as "the King;" Mrs. Bo vier as "Lazarillo;" and Mrs. Bernard as "Maritana."

This evening the grand operatic concert for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers will be given. The entire company, including the choristers and the orchestra, have volunteered on the occasion, also the attaches of the house, so that the entire receipts will be devoted to the object for which the concert is given. Mrs. H. Drayton, who has not appeared here for a number of years, has offered her services, and will sing the air "Robert, toi que j'aime," from *Robert le Diable*. We hope that the public will respond by filling the house to its utmost capacity, and aid Mrs. Bernard and her coadjutors in making the concert a brilliant pecuniary success. This esteemed lady and those who have so generously offered their services on this occasion are entitled to great praise for the promptness and hearty good-will with which they have moved in the matter, and they deserve that their efforts should be liberally supported by the people of Philadelphia.

AT THE WALNUT the benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers attracted a large audience last evening, and we hope that now, having awakened to the fact that this fine actress is playing an engagement here, the public will show their appreciation of her merits by giving her full houses for the balance of her stay at the Walnut. Mrs. Bowers' personation of "Lady Audley" is one of the few first-class pieces of acting now to be seen upon the American stage. It is as perfect in its way as the "Rip Van Winkle" of Mr. Jefferson, and as a graphic and powerful representation of a peculiar and difficult phase of character, it is as well worthy of the notice of the public. By some idiosyncracy of genius the actress has found in "Lady Audley" a part exactly adapted to her abilities; excellent actress as she is, she plays nothing the equal to it, and there is no other actress on else stage that can approach her in it. Often as Mrs. Bowers has played this part, she made as profound an impression on her audience last night as if it were an entire novelty.

This evening Mrs. Bowers will appear in the drama of *Madeleine, the Belle of the Faubourg*, and *Lucretia Borgia*.

On Monday Edmund Falconer's new drama of *Snare, or, What Can't Money Do?* will be produced.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—On the 20th instant this establishment will open under the management of Miss Laura Keene, the lease having been transferred to that lady by Mrs. M. A. Garrettson, who has devoted the whole summer in directing the many improvements made by the owner, Mr. W. G. Cochran, under Mrs. Garrettson's personal supervision, and who has also exerted herself to organize a competent dramatic company. In the opening of the Chesnut we have the guarantee of everything being done in an artistic, liberal, and acceptable manner. Miss Keene's experience and success in New York and all the principal cities of this country, as shown in the production of a successful series of dramatic triumphs, are but a forerunner of what may in the future be looked for from this lady, whose taste, tact, and liberality are proverbial. The theatre is now one of the most beautiful if not the handsomest in America, and for comfort cannot be excelled. Every attention has been given to the ventilation, strength, and decorations, and, with an artist of Miss Keene's judgment and experience to direct, the coming season cannot but be one of interest to the public and profit to the management.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING *of all kinds. Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made Goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RICH French Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Vases, Figures, Fancy Goods, etc., at greatly reduced prices. These goods must be sold to make room for now arriving Fall importations. Those about to purchase will study their interest by calling and examining our large and varied stock. KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY WHITE FRENCH CHINA, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Containing 175 pieces, for.....$53
Smaller sets of 115 pieces, for.....$30
At KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY fine Gold-band French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $13·50, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White French China Tea Sets, 58 pieces, for $10, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT WINE GLASSES, $1 per dozen, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT GLASS QUART DECANTERS, $1·75 per pair, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White Ironstone Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets—
Containing 125 pieces, for $29·50.
Containing 105 pieces, for $25.
Containing 103 pieces, for $15.
The above are made up of useful pieces only, and are large enough to dine twelve persons.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

DRY.

We have our drought, and hope no more
Its measured drops to taste;
We howl like shipwrecked people o'er
The water's dreadful waste!

The pavement-scrubbing all is stopped.
The gutters grow obscene;
What little pools remain are cropped
All o'er with lively green.

To Fairmount crowds of people go
To see if 'tis a sham;
The Schuylkill, in its bed so low,
Seems hardly worth a——pond.

Now Marvin's Safes are always dry
As this hot weather's been;
But then they have a good supply
At all times to be seen
at No. 721 Chesnut street.
MARVIN & Co.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China the celebrated Palm shape. Will be sold at their usually low prices.

FANCY—NOBBY—PLAIN.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES,

proves conclusively that he is the

LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the coming season.

The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSIMERES,

PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,

FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS.

Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS.

In fact, his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skilful.

PRICES REASONABLE.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glassware.

They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves. Show-room open till 9 o'clock at night.

A FAMOUS STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN,

HAS BEEN PREPARING

DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS,

AT

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, Phila.

Since the day we first opened Oak Hall our business has been constantly increasing; some seasons almost doubling itself. Last year our sales increased SIXTY per cent. We are expecting still greater things this fall, and have made preparations accordingly.

THE FIRST INSTALMENTS

ARE ALREADY RECEIVED,

AND WE HAVE NOW

NEW FALL GOODS,

FINE AND FRESH

READY-MADE; OR,

READY TO BE MADE TO ORDER

IN THE

LATEST FASHIONS,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

The Remnant of our Summer Stock and the slightly-damaged clothing from the Chesnut-street fire are being rapidly disposed of. Some of these goods, although belonging to our Summer Stock, are not unsuitable for Fall wear, and they can be had as bargains.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Shakespeare an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedented low prices. But don't take our word for it.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
(Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have received all those Fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe: they were all purchased under factory prices and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MARRIED.

ELKIN—PARK.—On the 9th instant, by Rev. Francis Church, Mr. FREDERICK ELKIN, of New York, to Miss ANNIE PARK, of this city.

LEVERING—LATCH.—On Wednesday evening, September 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. WILLIAM H. LEVERING, of Lafayette, Indiana, and Miss ANNA L., daughter of Francis H. Latch, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROUS.—On the 9th instant, ANNA R., wife of Thomas Brous, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Fox Chase, Twenty-third ward, on Monday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On the 10th instant, MARTHA CAMPBELL, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Graver's lane and Millman street, Chesnut Hill, on Monday at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DUFF.—Suddenly, September 9, MARY JANE, widow of the late Edward Duff, and daughter of the late William and Sarah Diehl.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac Hough, No. 1234 Spruce street, on Sunday, September 12, at 2 o'clock.

DUFFEL.—On the 7th instant, HENRY DUFFEL, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Old Front street, above Hart lane, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

WAGNER.—On the 8th instant, CASPER WAGNER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2050 Hancock street, on Sunday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. FARLEY
3 4 thsturp§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

The undersigned will re-occupy their premises, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET, on

"Monday Next, September 13."

They have rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment destroyed by fire in January last, and now present

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Manufactured and Imported Goods,

Superior to any which they have heretofore offered to the public.

9 9 3trp J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

TURNER BROTHERS & CO.

WILL ISSUE

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869,

UNDER LOCK AND KEY;

OR,

THE GREAT MOGUL DIAMOND.

BY T. W. SPEIGHT,

Author of "Brought to Light," "Foolish Margaret," etc. 350 pages. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1·75.

This novel is equal in interest to Wilkie Collins "Moonstone." We quote from the preface:—

"In justice to himself the author thinks it requisite to state that the entire plan of this story was sketched out, and several of the chapters written, before the first lines of Mr. Wilkie Collins' 'Moonstone' had been given to the public.

"He has further denied himself the pleasure of reading 'The Moonstone' till after the completion of his own story, so as to preclude any possible charge of having derived the outline of his plot from the work of another writer.

"London, 1869. T. W. SPEIGHT."

New edition of "BEAUTIFUL SNOW," with Additional Poems. Wine and Green Cloth. Price, $1 25.

Publishers of all of Mrs. Newby's celebrated novels, and dealers in American and Foreign Chromos, the largest assortment in the city; also manufacturers of all kinds of Frames.

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THE LYCEUM, NO. 1, CONTAINS THE names, subjects, and terms of over two hundred of the best LECTURERS, MUSICIANS, and READERS of the country, with valuable advice to LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

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CARPETINGS

AND

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No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,

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CARPETINGS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 sw§

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

BLANKETS—CANTON FLANNELS.

19 CASES BLANKETS,
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Just opened, at very attractive prices, every desirable thing in these goods.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

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"CARD."

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN A FULL STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND LATEST FABRICS.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY. 9 11

OPENING FOR FALL OF 1869.

EYRE & LANDELL,

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CASH DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS OF

DRY GOODS.

Good Black Silks, Melodeon Covers, Expensive Shawls, Fine Piano Covers, Fine Dress Goods.

BLANKETS.

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SPECIAL BLANKET NOTICE.

LARGE LOTS OF IMPERFECT BLANKETS FROM THE MILLS, at $3·50, $4·00, and $5·00.

The damage consists in irregularity in size and slight imperfections from the machinery. In other respects equal to the best goods.

Desirable at the reduced prices for Housekeepers and Hotels.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

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STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Are now opening a superior stock of DRY GOODS for Fall Trade.

Rich Black, Brown, and Grey Silks.
Irish Poplins in all the desirable shades.
Black Alpacas, Wool Poplins, and Merinoes.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, in variety.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Doyles, in loom and damask.
Gay and Plain Shawls in large assortment.
All the principal makes of Muslins at market prices. 3 3 ws§

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslin at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.

Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.

We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.

6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.

Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

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FALL IMPORTATIONS.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS,

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NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

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No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

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HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION

A FULL ASSORTMENT

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FALL GOODS.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

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H. STEEL & SON

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13,

THEIR STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

POPLINS,

FINE DRESS GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

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BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXL.

WATER FAMINE IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The first inconvenience experienced was no water for washing. The inhabitants of the city make their appearance at the breakfast table with their hair in an unconquered condition.

Biddy being forbidden by the authorities from washing the front pavement, it soon became the haunt of the domestic animals seeking garbage.

The bottom of the Fairmount basins are carefully overhauled for lost children and other jewels by parties who infest such places.

The barge clubs, on account of the dry channel of the Schuylkill, carry on their barge matches by turning them into monster velocipedes, and thus go through their usual Saturday afternoon exhibitions.

The small steamers that used to ply on its waters are now turned up on the bank and used as fans to get up a breeze for the guests at the Park.

The milkman suffers from the scarcity of water in the hydrants, and both Bridget and Mrs. Fitzwilliams are perplexed at the appearance of the milk, on account of a thick yellow scum that rises to its surface after standing a few hours.

Further lamentable effects of the scarcity of water is seen in the too free use of other liquids by some of our first citizens, such as was never before witnessed since the days of the "Blue Anchor" on Dock Creek.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

Incledon, the ballad-singer, was apt on some occasions to give offense by his brusque and almost rude deportment. Being called on by a person for "satisfaction" for an affront—probably unintended by Incledon—he found him at breakfast. Having heard his business, Incledon took a posture and executed "Black-eyed Susan" in his unequalled style.

"There!" he said to his auditor, who stood in breathless surprise and admiration; "if that does not satisfy you, you are one of the most unreasonable fellows I ever met with; for it has given complete satisfaction to many thousands."

Rev. Rowland Hill used to ride to and from church in a carriage. This gave offense to one of his members at least, who went so far as to hand in, among other notices, one requesting "the prayers of this congregation for the pastor, who, yielding to pride, is in the habit of riding in his carriage, not content, like his Divine Master, to ride upon an ass."

It was not until Mr. Hill had read the paper, and observed the sensation created, that he noticed its import; and then, laying it down, he said:—

"It is true, brethren, I ride in my carriage; but if the author of this notice will appear at the conclusion of the services, saddled and bridled, I will do my best to ride him home."

A Roman ecclesiastic, in reply to whatever question might be proposed, began by saying, "I make a distinction."

A certain cardinal, having invited him to dine, proposed to derive some amusement for the company from the well-known peculiarity of his guest. Saying to him that he had an important question to propose, he asked:—

"Is it under any circumstances lawful to baptize in soup?"

"I make a distinction," said the priest. "If you ask is it lawful to baptize in soup in general, I say no; if you ask is it lawful to baptize in your Excellency's soup, I say yes, for there is really no difference between it and water."

A *parvenu*, who had set up his carriage in great state, went to a harness-maker to have "a silver letter" put on the blinder of his horses.

"What letter shall I put on?" asked the harness-maker.

"Well, I don't know exactly," replied the pompous patron. After hesitating a moment, however, he said:—"Well, I guess W is about as handsome a letter as you can put on, isn't it?"

—An old fellow of the ultra-inquisitive orde asked a little girl on board the train, who was sitting by her mother, as to her name, destination, etc. After learning she was going to Philadelphia, he asked, "What motive is taking you thither, my dear?" "I believe they call it the locomotive, sir," was the innocent reply. The "intrusive stranger" was extinguished.

THE TIME O' DAY.—A lady in the country—the clock having stopped—sent one of the servants out into the garden to see what time it was by the sun-dial. He was town-bred, and sharp enough at most things, but he had not learned this, and so he brought the face of the dial indoors that his mistress might tell the time herself.

"I buy two cravats, which last me a whole year," said the famous Bach; "a black one and a white one. In about six months the one does duty for the other. The black, by constant use, comes rather white, and the white turns very black."

Mrs. Partington's niece, upon being told by a young lawyer that in the country where he resided they held court four times a year, exclaimed: "La me! why you ain't half up to the business—the young fellows here comes a-*courting three times a week*."

A gentleman travelling on a steamer one day at dinner was making away with a large pudding close by, when he was told by a servant that it was dessert.

"It matters not to me," said he; "I would eat it if it were a wilderness."

A scarecrow has been invented down East of so hideous a character that the crows in the neighborhood are busily engaged in bringing back the corn they stole last summer.

FACES AND HANDS.—Ladies are said to be working their way into the watch business, because they produce handsomer faces and more delicate hands than men.

PUDDING IT PLAINLY.—Why is a promising cricketer like flour and eggs? Because he's calculated to make a good batter.

Why do cabmen prefer tall ladies to short ones? Because the higher the fair the better they like it.

"Give the devil his due"—but be careful that there ain't much due him.

Can an excellent grammarian be called parsemonious?

To communicate with the denizens of the deep—Drop a line.

A NATURAL SLAVE—The *surf* of the sea.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE IMPROVISATORE. By Hans Christian Andersen. Translated from the Danish by Mary Howitt. Published by Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia agent: George Gebbie, No. 739 Sansom street.

By undertaking the issue of a complete series of Hans Christian Andersen's writings, the publishers of this volume are doing a genuine service to the reading public of America. There is no living writer who better deserves a hearty and emphatic welcome than the delightful Danish prose poet, and there is none who is more likely to be received into the households of the land as a familiar friend. Andersen is principally known here as the fascinating writer of brief stories and sketches, professedly designed for children, but about which older readers find a strange and indefinable charm that always makes them attractive. Many a boy has read the story of the "Ugly Little Duck," and wondered what there was about such a common-place theme that should please him so, and it was only on rereading it with even greater pleasure in after years that he was able to perceive how much that was charming lay in the quaintly humorous style and the graceful poetry that embellished trivialities and made them great.

It is pleasant to believe that the taste for Andersen's writings is increasing, for it is a pure and wholesome taste, and there are no better books than his to place in the hands of children of all ages to cultivate in them an appreciation of good literature, and a complete set of his works will be an invaluable addition to any library.

"The Improvisatore" is the most celebrated of Andersen's longer stories, and it therefore is appropriately made the first volume of this new and complete American edition, in which we are pleased to notice that the author has a pecuniary interest. This work is a prose poem, and while it is difficult to pronounce in favor of any one of Andersen's stories, there are few who will not be disposed to consider it the most charming of his numerous writings. The story itself is attractive, and a deep interest is maintained from first to last in the fortunes of the hero, but the chief value of the book is in the graceful and poetical descriptions of Italian life, scenery, and art. Andersen discourses upon these themes with all the enthusiasm of a Northman, to whom Italy is the realization of the dreams of years. Into the fictitious narrative, too, he has woven many of his own experiences, and the story is a combination of humor, pathos, and poetry that few persons upon reading once will omit to read again. The volume is a model of elegance and good taste, both as regards its exterior and interior, and it fulfils in a most satisfactory manner the intentions of the publishers to put forth this edition in a style appropriate to the merits of the author.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," by Edwin P. Whipple. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. This series of twelve essays were originally delivered by Mr. Whipple as lectures before the Lowell Institute, in the spring of 1859, and they were first printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the years 1867 and 1869. Mr. Whipple is well known as one of our ripest American scholars. He has made the English language and English literature a special study; and this series of essays, while they will be read with pleasure by all who take any interest in the subjects treated of, will form an admirable introductory manual to the study of the writers of the golden age of English literature. Mr. Whipple opens with a sketch of the characteristics of the Elizabethan literature, and gives a critical examination of the writings of Marlowe, Shakespeare's predecessor. Two essays are devoted to Shakespeare, one to Ben Jonson, one to the minor Elizabethan dramatists, Heywood, Middleton, Marston, Dekkar, Webster, and Chapman; one to Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger and Ford; one to Spencer, one to the minor Elizabethan poets, Phineas and Giles Fletcher, Daniel, Drayton, Warner, Donne, Davies, Hall, Wotton, and Herbert; one to Sidney and Raleigh; two to Bacon and one to Hooker. Mr. Whipple's style is clear and elegant, and his criticisms are appreciative and discriminating, indicating a thorough knowledge of and a thorough love for his subject.

—From James L. Simon, No. 29 S. Sixth street, we have received "The American Annual Cyclopedia" for 1868. This valuable appendix to "Appleton's Cyclopedia" is embellished with steel portraits of Vice-President Colfax, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and General Prim. Its initial subject is "Abyssinia," and its final one "Wurtemburg." Between these a great variety of important themes are discussed, and the work is a complete register of the most important historical events, scientific discoveries, inventions, explorations, etc., during the year 1868. The biographies of eminent deceased are full and satisfactory, and the work, while it is complete in itself, is an indispensable appendix to sets of the "Cyclopedia."

—From George Maclean, No. 719 Sansom street, we have received "A Guide Book of Florida and the South," by Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D. This little manual is designed for the use of invalids and other tourists who may wish to visit Florida or other portions of the South. A brief but complete description of the peninsula is given, with much practical information about climate, diet, etc., that will be found useful. One of the chief attractions of Florida is the St. John's river, the most fairy-like and fascinating stream in the United States—one which it is to be hoped that our artists will discover the beauty of some day. A map of the St. John's, from its mouth to Lake Monroe, based upon that of the Coast Survey, is appropriately prefixed to this guide-book for the convenience of travellers.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Walter Ogilby," by the authoress of "Wau-Bun." This is an entertaining story of American life, in which an interesting plot is managed with much skill.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Ruby Gray's Strategy," a well-written novel by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, and "The American Joe Miller," a collection of old jokes, the edges of which have been pretty well worn off a long time ago.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal* for September 18 and *Our Boys and Girls* for the same date.

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MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.

7 27 6m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

8 9 F. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal,

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street,

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9 9 3t* Rev. T. M. REILLY.

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 12t*

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Reopen on MONDAY, September 20.

9 9 9t T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

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8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

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C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,

8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2023 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.

Circulars may be had on application at No. 343 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will

RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.

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7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,

8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

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For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,

6 28 tf Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address

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Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

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The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for admission will apply for examination at 10½ o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient Languages are not studied, but additional time is given to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which the Faculty may approve.

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9 6 9t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

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Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

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A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.

Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.

Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above

H. Y. LAUDERBACH, Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Several Burman Wonders.

The following descriptions are extracted from the journal of Rev. A. T. Rose, as published in the *Missionary Magazine:*—

Opposite the great Mingoon pagoda is a beautiful piece of wooded land, covered with mango and other trees, called Nau-dau-Kwon, the royal palace island. Here it is said the great Bodau king built a splendid palace, where he spent a part of his time, while the great Mingoon pagoda was being erected. As we hugged close in to the shore, we found the current very swift, and at one place there was a fall of about two feet over a reef of rocks, as I supposed, extending some distance into the river. I was informed, however, that this reef was the remains of an old pier, that supported a royal wharf of solid masonry that led down by regular steps to the water, even at low-water mark. The steps leading up the high bank were roofed in the graduated style; at the top of the steps was a spacious open building, of brick foundation, covered with the inevitable graduated roof, terminating in a Pyot crowned with the Tee, all supported by massive teak pillars, heavily gilded. The whole work was guarded by two immense griffins, corresponding with those directly opposite, on the west bank of the river, near the Mingoon pagoda. Men are now living who remember this fine work, and who belonged to the "royal loung" that used to convey the former king to and from this pleasant retreat; but the little Himalayan drops, the fingers of time and the fingers of men, have combined to leave nothing but the *debris* of the monuments of kingly pride and power that once graced this beautiful spot. Mingoon Puyah, however, remains a huge and pitiable absurdity—a reflection upon the head and heart of its royal founder, according to our notions, but a monument of noble design, pious devotion, and magnanimity of soul, viewed from the Burmese stand-point. This pagoda was commenced about 1780-5, by the great-grandfather of the present king, and the work continued about twenty years, when it was stopped, with the structure only half completed. Had it been finished, it would have been nearly 500 feet high, with a square base of nearly 250 feet. It is now, as it stands, less than 200 feet high. It was terribly rent, and very large fragments thrown down, by the great earthquake thirty years ago. Probably nowhere in all Asia is there to be found such an immense pile of solid brick and mortar. The bricks and masonry, it would appear from the fragments thrown down, were of excellent quality.

Mr. Rose then gives the following extract from a work by Captain Yule:—

"North of the temple (described above), on a low, circular terrace, stands the biggest bell in Burmah, the biggest in the world, probably, Russia apart. It is slung on a triple beam of great size, cased and hooped with metal: this beam resting on two piers of brick work, inclosing massive frames of teak. The bell does not now swing free. The supports were so much shaken by the earthquake, that it was found necessary to put props under the bell, consisting of blocks of wood carved into grotesque figures. Of course, no tone can now be got out of it. But at any time it must have required a battering-ram to elicit its music. Small ingots of silver (and some say pieces of gold) may still be traced, unmelted, in the mass, and from the inside one sees the curious way in which the makers tried to strengthen the parts which suspend it, by dropping into the upper part of the mould iron chains, round which the metal was run. Its principal dimensions are as follows:—External diameter at the lip, 16 feet 3 inches. Internal diameter, 4 feet 8 inches above the lip, 10 feet. Interior height, 11 feet 6 inches. Exterior height, 12 feet. Interior diameter at the top, 8 feet 6 inches. The thickness of the metal varies from six inches to twelve, and the actual weight of the whole mass is, by a rough calculation, about eighty tons. According to Rev. Dr. Howard Malcom, whose authority is probably Col. Burney, the weight is stated in the *Royal Chronicle* at 55,500 viss, or about ninety tons."

Mr. Rose adds:—"I would only remark that if we take the lower estimate, that of Major Yule, of the weight of the Mingoon bell, which is eighty tons, we make it 179,200 pounds, which is 67,200 pounds heavier than the great bell at Peking. If we take the estimate of Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Colonel Burney, and the Burmese *Chronicle*, and call it ninety tons, we have 201,600 pounds, or 89,600 pounds more than the great bell of Peking. It would seem from the above statement that Brother Knowlton will have to come to Burmah to see the largest bell out of Russia."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

METHODIST.

—At the Wesleyan conference at Hull eight young men applied as candidates for ordination. They were all successful in passing the prescribed examination.

—The members of the Wisconsin Methodist Conference have resolved to investigate the amount of money expended within their respective charges for the purchase of intoxicating drinks, and then to preach on temperance.

—The members of the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian churches of Warsaw, N. Y., lately united in communion services, on the Lord's day, in the Presbyterian house of worship.

—On Sunday, the 22d ultimo, a new era commenced in Milwaukee Methodism, in a union love feast in Spring Street M. E. Church. There are ten Methodist churches of different nationalities in the city, and nearly every one was represented.

—The popular vote on lay delegation, as reported to the editors of the several Methodist papers, now reaches about 150,000, and not more than half the Church has been heard from. The *Methodist* estimates that the vote will reach 275,000. It may reach, or even pass, 300,000. It still stands more than two to one for lay delegation.

—The Southern Methodists have three colored conferences. Rev. Thomas Taylor, the general superintendent of this work, says that the one last formed "embraces some of the best preaching material in Kentucky," not less than fifty preachers, and a large and increasing membership. The Memphis Colored Conference has ordered the establishment of a *Colored Christian Advocate* at Memphis, of which Dr. Samuel Watson is to be the editor, who says his aim will be to make his readers "consistent, exemplary Christians, worthy members of the Church of their choice and good citizens."

—The Cincinnati Conference began its session August 25th, Bishop Ames presiding. The territory of the Conference embraces the fourteen southwestern counties of the State, comprising a population of about 600,000. There are about 170 travelling and 200 local preachers in the Conference, with an entire membership, reported last year, of nearly 30,000. There are 350 churches, which, with the parsonages, are estimated as worth $1,783,000. The 347 Sabbath schools contain 34,846 scholars, in charge of 4655 officers and teachers. The entire contributions of the Conference last year amounted to $215,000, or a little over an average of $7 per member.

EPISCOPAL.

—Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Montana, will reside in Salt Lake City.

—The Rev. F. W. Boyd, D. D., of Galesburg, Illinois, has accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Davenport, Iowa.

—The trial of Mr. Tate is to be recommenced. On the 17th of August a new court was drawn, and, after four names had been struck off by the accused, the following remained, constituting the court:—Revs. Samuel Maxwell, E. C. Benson, William Bower, L. Burton, D. D., and N. R. High. The Bishop designated Dr. Burton to be the President of the Court. Mr. Tate took exception to the Bishop's action in leaving out the name of Mr. Lobdell, who had left the diocese, and protested against any construction of his presence at the proceedings which should compromise his rights.

—On Sunday, the 15th of August, says the *Church Journal*, at the Santee Mission chapel, in the northwestern corner of Nebraska, Bishop Clarkson, of the Episcopal Church, ordained to the deaconate two Indians—Philip Johnson and Christian Taopi—and advanced to the priesthood the Rev. Paul Mazakati, deacon. Neither of these three Indians can speak a word of the English language. The examination and ordination were conducted through the Rev. S. D. Hinman as interpreter. In the evening of the same day, the Bishop administered confirmation to eighteen Indians of the mission. There are now 330 communicants in the tribe. The mission under the charge of its rector, Rev. S. D. Hinman, has one native priest, two native deacons, two young men (also natives) preparing for the ministry, six native catechists, and two American ladies as teachers. The commodious mission-house and handsome chapel are finished. The hospital is enclosed and under roof.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Southern Presbyterian* says:—We are happy to learn that many of our churches in various sections of the country are enjoying special manifestations of the presence of the Holy Spirit. Among these are the churches of Eutharleb and Athens (Bethaven), Georgia; Portersville, Tennessee; Enterprise, Beulah, College Hill, and Greenwood, Mississippi; Searcy, Arkansas; Ebenezer and Greenville, Alabama; West Carlisle and Bladensburg, Ohio.

—The new church building of the Eastburn Mariners' Bethel, in this city, will be opened for public service to-morrow (Sabbath), 12th inst. Service in the morning at half-past ten o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. M. B. Grier, editor of the *Presbyterian*. Service of dedication at half-past seven o'clock P M. Preaching by the Rev. Dr. Emerson, pastor-elect. Several clergymen of the city will be present at this service. Collections for the benefit of the church will be taken up at the morning and evening service. The church is at the corner of Front and Union streets.

—The New York *Times* says the Rev. J. R. Miller, of the First United Presbyterian Church of New Wilmington, Penna., announced his resignation to his congregation three weeks ago, owing to his views in relation to the questions of Psalmody and close communion. Subsequently he asked of the Presbytery a letter of dismissal in order that he might connect with the Old School Presbyterian Church. This request, after a somewhat bitter discussion, was granted, but he was refused permission to preach a farewell sermon to his congregation.

—Rev. A. W. Loomis, of San Francisco, Presbyterian missionary among the Chinese in California, writes to the *Pacific* that for more than two years he has had a Chinese colporteur constantly employed, and sometimes two, most of the time visiting among the interior towns and the mining camps:—

"All the country from Marysville and North San Juan, and sweeping around among the foothills down to the south, through Sonora, Columbia, Chinese Camp, and Coulterville, has been traversed by them, and a portion of the field has been visited two or three times. These men distribute tracts and portions of Scripture; but their principal work is to converse with their countrymen on the subjects treated of in their books. That they are faithful I have good reason to believe, having been with them occasionally and participated in their work, and the reports which we get from them afford much encouragement."

BAPTIST.

—Brown University, the oldest Baptist college in the country, and, except Yale and Harvard, oldest of any denomination, has just commenced its one hundred and fifth year. Its new Triennial Catalogue shows that its whole number of graduates has been 2376. Among these have been 30 Presidents of Colleges, 122 Professors and Tutors, 18 Senators, 38 Representatives in Congress, 23 Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, and 26 Judges. Forty-nine graduates have received the degree of LL.D. Six hundred and seventeen, or more than a quarter of the whole number, have entered the Ministry of the Gospel, and ninety-four of these have been made Doctors of Divinity. To glance at the well-known and honored names thickly scattered through the list of the sons of Brown must give a grateful pride to every friend of the University, and cannot fail to give surprise to any who are not familiar with her history.

CATHOLIC.

—Bishop Lintz, of Austria, who was lately imprisoned for disobedience of the laws, is to be made a Cardinal, "in consideration of the afflictions and sufferings which the perverse and anti-religious spirit of our epoch is preparing for the Church and its servants."

—The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, the new Roman Catholic structure at the corner of Washington, Malden, and Union Park streets, Boston, covers an area of 55,000 feet, with a width of 156 feet and a depth of 364 feet. It will have two towers, and is of the earlier Gothic style. The largest tower, on the Malden street corner, will have an altitude of 300 feet, and will contain a chime of bells. It will probably be finished some time in 1871.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Congregational Church in Stoughton, Mass., celebrated its 125th anniversary August 8.

—Rev. Thomas N. Jones, pastor of the church at North Reading, Mass., died suddenly week before last, aged forty-eight.

—Rev. H. P. V. Bogue, acting pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Pottsdam, N. Y., has accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Vergennes, Vt.

—Vermont has 196 Congregational churches, with a membership of 18,593. There are 135 ministers, 55 of whom are without charge. The benevolent contributions last year were $56,240.

—The General Association of New Hampshire met in Keene, August 24-26. Professor Henry Parker, of Dartmouth College, preached the opening sermon and presided. During the year contributions for home missions amounted to $22,932, about $13,000 of which was from legacies.

—The *Pacific* tells us that less than two thousand members of Congregational churches in California gave last year to the American Home Missionary Society $2536; and says that if all the Congregational churches in the country had done as well as these infant and mostly feeble churches of California, the society's income would have been $365,000, or a thousand dollars a day, instead of $244,000, as it was.

—The *Christian Mirror* gives an account of the beginning of the present very remarkable revival of religion in the Congregational Church at Somers, Conn.:—"It seems the church had been in a very deplorable condition, owing to dissensions among the brethren, till the heart of one of the sisters was moved to cry mightily to God for deliverance, especially for the healing of the waters. As she prayed, God put it into the heart of Brother Potter, who knew something of their troubles, to volunteer to go and hold his series of meetings with them. The offer was accepted, and at the close of the second meeting the leading brethren who had been at variance rose and made heart-broken confessions, and renewed the right hand of fellowship. That electrified the congregation: the meetings went on with great power, and in three weeks over a hundred were hoping in the Saviour." We learn that the work is still going on, nearly two hundred persons having publicly requested prayers in the meetings.

—*Le Menestrel* says that *Noe*, a new opera by Halevy, will be produced at the Lyrique next winter, the family of the deceased composer having placed it in M. Pasdeloup's hands for that purpose.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER.

ARTISTE DES MODES,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelettes, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth1

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE IMPROVED
BALTIMORE
Fire-Place Heater,

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with
MR. S. R. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,
For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,
NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1mrp

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1334 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
4 6 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chesnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu1

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets; entrance on Greene street (P. O. Box 1811),
NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.
Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, October 7, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States the following Ordnance Stores, to wit:—
20,000 Scarlet Blankets.
25,000 Horse Brushes.
20,000 Surcingles.
6,000 yards Webbing.
30,000 yards 36-inch Cartridge Serge.
25,400 yards 38-inch Cartridge Serge
1,000 yards Flannel.
2,500 pounds Tow.
300 pounds White Yarn.
5,000 pounds Skirting Leather.
5,000 pounds Harness Leather.
4,700 pounds Russet Leather.
120 pounds Gusset Leather.
800 pounds Gum Arabic.
25 pounds Orpiment.
20,000 Blue Blankets.
20,000 Curry-combs.
2,500 Girths.
10,000 yards Planters' Linen.
2,000 yards Linen Duck.
1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread.
600 yards Ticking.
500 pounds Cartridge Twine.
400 pounds Collar Leather.
75 Calf Skins.
45 Morocco Skins.
500 pounds Bridle Leather.
150 pounds Deers' Hair.
10 quarts Laudanum.
10 pounds Prussiate of Potash.
10 pounds Sulphate of Potash.
The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms cash, in Government funds.
These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New York city or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."
Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at this Agency.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
9 6 6t Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 8, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department at
BALTIMORE, Md., and FORT McHENRY, Md., with the following amounts of merchantable HARD WOOD, viz.:—
Fort McHenry, Md.....800 cords.
Baltimore, Md..... 90 "
The wood for Fort McHenry to be delivered on the wharf of the Fort, corded for inspection; one half of the amount to be delivered on completion of the contract, the balance by November 15, 1869. The wood for Baltimore, Md., to be delivered at such times, and in such places in the city of Baltimore, Md., as the Acting Assistant Quartermaster may direct until the entire amount is delivered.
Bidders will be required to make a deposit of money (on the day of opening the bids) with the undersigned corresponding to amount of contract, as a guarantee that they (or he, as the case may be) will execute their (or his) offer if accepted. Money to be returned if bid is not accepted. No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Wood." Application can be made to the undersigned for any additional particulars bidders may require.
By order of
Bvt. Major-General Rufus Ingalls,
Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster Third District Department of the East. 9 9 6t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.
Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
No. 435 N. BROAD Street.
24 3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 25 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 1 P. M
City of Washington, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P.M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$33
To London..... 105 | To London..... 4
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... 30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 9, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$8
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$8
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
5 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4 1

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 26 Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 7 5t
Included in sale of RIBBONS.
Monday next, 13th instant,
600 cartons bonnet and sash ribbons, of a well-known importation. 9 8 4t
Also, colored bonnet velvets, satins, gros de Naples, etc.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 10 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 11 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 930 Race street.
DRILL PRESS, HAND LATHES, ANVILS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, 20-HORSE CYLINDER BOILER, SHAFTINGS, PULLEYS AND HANGERS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 930 Race street, will be sold:—1 drill press; 2 hand lathes; lot of shafting, pulleys, and hangers; anvils; lot of blacksmiths' tools; lathes; patterns one 20-horse cylinder boiler; beam scales; lot of machine tools, such as taps, dies, etc. 9 7 6t
Sale at No. 1030 Green street.
WALNUT AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1030 Green street, will be sold, the entire household furniture, carpets, etc.
Particulars hereafter. 9 7 6t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 13, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday. 9 9 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
THE FIRST PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, ETC.
Will be held at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, in the latter part of September.
Particulars hereafter.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Residence, No. 339 Coates street, between Third and Fourth streets. On Tuesday, September 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Coates street, east of Fourth street, No. 339; containing in front on Coates street 25 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 68 feet 4½ inches, and on the west line 65 feet, being on the rear end of the lot 24 feet 9½ inches

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Board of School Control are endeavoring to introduce the study of music into all the public schools of this city. To that end they have adopted a plan of procedure so comprehensive in grasp, and have arranged so effectively for the execution of its details, that its success can no longer be considered doubtful. Indeed, they have well used the experimental appropriation of $6000, and City Councils may heartily incline to be most liberal this fall. Jean Louis, an accomplished singer, educated in the first musical schools of Germany, has been appointed chief instructor, at a salary of $1900, and under him have been placed fourteen competent teachers, at an average salary of $350 each. Professor Louis' main charge will be the Central High School; Professor Everest will have the Normal School, and to each of the assistant teachers will be assigned the Grammar and Secondary schools in two school districts

Professor Louis paid his first official visit to the lads at the High School yesterday afternoon, and gave them the first of the series of contemplated weekly lessons in the closing hour of the session. The experiment was a highly successful one, the tact, urbanity, and enthusiasm of the professor enlisting the interest of the boys at once.

This morning Professor Louis met the lady principals of the Primary Schools in the Normal School building. As the limited appropriation will not allow any provision for the teaching of the little ones in this department, the professor kindly volunteered to give a course of instruction to these Principals, that they might be fitted to teach their assistants and scholars in turn.

A large number of ladies were in attendance, and much interest was manifested by them. Daniel Steinmetz, President of the Board of Control, briefly referred to the importance of the study of music in the public schools, and ranked it as of more value than any other branch of instruction. To him it appeared to be a great moral force—a police force by which the teachers could govern the pupils with the utmost facility, and by which the children would be refined and benefitted.

Professor Louis being introduced, stated his great aim was the popularization of music in the schools committed to his charge. To the attainment of that end he would bend all his energies, and he would request the hearty co-operation of those before him. He would, at the weekly meeting on Saturday next, divide the Principals into two classes; those who had no musical instruction would be taught from 10 to 11½ o'clock; those who had some proficiency would follow until 1 o'clock. The advantages of musical education were then alluded to fittingly, and a series of introductory exercises were explained and practised. The first principles of musical expression and time were illustrated so clearly and concisely as to show the exact competency of Mr. Louis for the duties he has assumed. In this connection, it may be stated that the Controllers are considering the propriety of a public musical entertainment by many of the children at the Academy of Music during the fall season, that the public may see the results achieved by a few months' thorough instruction.

A CUTTING AFFRAY AT RICHMOND—ONE SHIPPING MASTER PLUNGES A KNIFE INTO ANOTHER.—Yesterday afternoon, a cutting affray took place at Richmond, which may result fatally to one of the participants, both of whom were shipping masters. Between those men, William Geary and John Dryberg by name, there has existed an enmity, arising in the course of business. Yesterday they met on Pier No. 11, and after a few words about the shipment of a crew which Dryberg had succeeded in taking away from Geary, the latter approached Dryberg with a knife. Dryberg had a cane, which he plied with some little effect about the head and arm of his assailant, but the latter overpowering him, soon gained the upper hand, and inflicted three incisive wounds upon the head of Dryberg.

This he followed up in a cool spirit of determination by another one just below the left nipple, the blade being forced through the pleura and penetrating the lung. The wounded man for a time bled profusely. Some of the bystanders picked him up and conveyed him to Bearman's barber shop, near by, when Dr. Thomas S. Bartram, 1613 Richmond street, was called in and dressed the wounds. He was then conveyed to his establishment, in William street, where he has been residing. The physician then probed the breast wound, but was forced to desist through fear of producing hemorrhage.

Geary, after the committal of the deed, threw the knife into a pile of coal dirt, where it was afterwards found, the blade being bent in a semicircular form. He was immediately taken into custody by some of the officers of the Eighteenth district force and removed to the station house, where he is now confined to await the result of the injuries he has inflicted in a passionate moment. Some four or five of the lookers-on have also been arrested to serve as witnesses.

THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.—The treasurer of the fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the Avondale mine calamity acknowledges the following receipts:—

Commercial Exc'ge	$2000 00	Mrs. S. V. Merrick	$20 00
The Board of Brokers	1000 00	Mrs. J. R. Mc	20 00
J. Gibson's Sons & Co.	500 00	James Graham & Co.	20 00
Jacob Riegel & Co.	250 00	L. & G. Ulrich	20 00
James S. Mason	200 00	J. E. Terry	20 00
Mrs. S. P. Vansyckel	200 00	A Lady	10 00
Samuel Smyth	100 00	R. Sharkey	10 00
B. D. Stewart	100 00	George Wood	10 00
Fenton & Thompson	100 00	Cash	10 00
D. Landreth & Son	100 00	G. Riter	10 00
Charles Spencer	100 00	H. Gerling, U. S N.	5 00
S. V. Merrick	100 00	P. Wainwaring	5 00
Jos. R. Carpenter	100 00	Cash	2 00
Jas. H. Orne, Son & Co.	100 00	C. H. Brush	2 00
Jos. Patterson	100 00	F. P. H	2 00
O. H	50 00	M	1 00
Jos. C. D. Christman	50 00	Cash	50
E. T. Whitehead	50 00	Mrs. Geo. H. Riter	25 00
John W. Muffly & Co.	50 00	Mrs. Emily Henderson	10 00
Hon. John M. Read	50 00	Mrs. John Darburrow, Weston & Brother	20 00
Ostheimer & Woodward	50 00	G. Boyd & Co	25 00
Sower, Barnes & Potts	50 00	Charles Wheeler	25 00
James Spear & Co	25 00		$6,602 50
H. A	25 00	Previously ack'd	4,009 00
Hilliard Bros	25 00		
C. J. M	20 00	Total	$10,611 50

The Treasurer is glad to learn that some churches have already announced collections for to-morrow, and he hopes that every minister may give his people an opportunity of contributing to this fund for suffering humanity.

All who desire to contribute to this fund should send their contributions at once to George H. Stuart, Treasurer, No. 13 Bank street.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 281, being an increase of 16 over last week, and an increase of 34 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 129 were adults; 152 minors; 218 were born in the United States; 52 were foreign; 11 were unknown; 23 were people of color; and 10 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of congestion of the brain; 5 of inflammation of the lungs; 19 of marasmus; 5 of typhoid fever; 10 of old age; and 24 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	9	Fifteenth	14
Second	21	Sixteenth	7
Third	11	Seventeenth	11
Fourth	18	Eighteenth	16
Fifth	10	Nineteenth	14
Sixth	3	Twentieth	20
Seventh	16	Twenty-first	1
Eighth	9	Twenty-second	10
Ninth	4	Twenty-third	4
Tenth	6	Twenty-fourth	11
Eleventh	8	Twenth-fifth	4
Twelfth	6	Twenth-sixth	13
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-seventh	10
Fourteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	4

DELAWARE AVENUE PEACH MARKET.—Contrary to expectation the transactions of this morning indicate a lethargic feeling. None scarcely are purchased on account of New York or Boston but the "Smock" and "Delaware White" varieties, which are best for purposes of transportation. The Boston ship this morning also is full of sweet potatoes and apples, leaving little room for peaches. Prices are for "Smock," 50c. to 75c. per crate, and Delaware White, 75c. to 90c. per crate, of one and a half baskets per crate. The arrivals aggregate 36,168 baskets, as follows:—

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 5500 baskets.

Propellers—W. Whilldin, Decatur, and Roanoke, from Sassafras river, Md., and Meinder, from Whorton Creek, with 11,587 baskets.

Barges—Hannah Sophia, from Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, D. H. Kennedy, from Bohemia river, Md., and David and Lucy, W. W. Suits, Daylight, and Willie and Wallie, from Odessa, Del., with 15,167 baskets.

Schooners — Franklin and Village Belle, from Odessa, Del., with 1164 baskets.

Sloops—Famine, from Liston Tree Farm, Del., Lafayette, from Leipsic, Del., and Lucy Isabella, from Odessa, with 1750 baskets.

DISHONEST ROUTE AGENT.—Richard J. Schroener, a route agent connected with the United States Postal Department, who has charge of letters, packages, etc., between this city and New York, was arrested yesterday, charged with abstracting the contents of a number of boxes, letters, etc., confided to his care. For eight years past he had been in the employ of the Post Office, and during that time a number of complaints have been made by different parties about the loss of articles of various descriptions belonging to them. Detectives were put on his track, and yesterday he was caught in the act of abstracting the contents of a letter. On his person was found a quantity of jewelry, gold leaf, money, bonds, and other articles abstracted from packages and letters. If convicted of the offense with which he is charged, he is liable to an imprisonment of seven years and not less than ten years.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—This evening the Northern Liberties Hose Company, on their return from a trip to Williamsport, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, will be received by a grand demonstration from many of the other companies in the city. The arrangements for the reception have all been completed. There will be a torchlight procession, of course. It will pass over the following route:—

Form on Walnut street right resting on Front, march up Walnut to Tenth, down Tenth to Locust, out Locust to Broad, out Broad to Arch, down Arch to Fifth, up Fifth to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Front, down Front to Laurel, down Laurel to New Market, down New Market to the Liberty Hose house.

Albert R. Schofield has been elected Chief Marshal.

First Division—Delaware Engine, Resolution Hose, Mantua Hook and Ladder, Harmony Engine.

Second Division—Humane Hose, Friendship Engine, William Penn Hose, Hope Engine.

Third Division—Schuylkill Hose, Northern Liberties Hose, Lafayette Hose, Philadelphia Engine.

Fourth Division—Taylor Hose, Union Engine, Globe Engine, Western Engine.

The following persons have been elected division marshals:—First division, Andrew Auld; second division, J. N. Kochersperger; third division, Wm. Curry; fourth division, William Knight.

THE DISPLAY AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—On Tuesday next, the 14th inst., the long-anticipated national display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables opens at Horticultural Hall, on South Broad street. The most extensive arrangements have been perfected, every care has been taken to insure the exhibition's success, and success it will have beyond all doubt. It would be difficult to tell which department of the display will be the most attractive—whether the fruits will surpass the vegetables, or the flowers surpass them both. In conjunction with the exhibition, there will be a meeting of the National Association of Pomologists and Fruit Growers on the 15th inst. This Pomological Congress for three days expect to debate on questions affecting practical and scientific fruit culture. The meeting of this assemblage, together with the magnificent display and the grand evening reception to be given by the Horticultural Society, insure the success of the enterprise ere it starts.

FIRE.—This morning, shortly after 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the three-story brick building No. 1423 Spring Garden street, owned and occupied by John M. Smith & Sons, cedar tank and vat manufacturers. The upper story with its contents was entirely destroyed, and the lower portions of the structure damaged both by fire and water. Mr. Smith estimates his loss on building and stock at $5000. He has an insurance of $2000 on the building in the People's Insurance Company, of this city, and $1000 on stock and tools in a New York company.

BETTER.—The condition of Mr. Brooks, the revenue officer who was shot by a cowardly dastard on Monday last, has improved since yesterday and last night, and well-grounded hopes are now entertained that he will recover. This is grateful information to the public, and important to his would-be assassins. His death, in case they were arrested, would have swung them without a hope of mercy. Their detection, when Mr. Brooks himself is once upon their track, is rendered much the surer. May they speedily be brought to justice.

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH.—To-morrow evening, there will be an interesting service at this church, on Green street, near Sixteenth. It will be the first service held since the recent troubles, through which the building had to be offered for sale. Some kind friends have stepped in and made certain arrangements which place the congregation out of all danger of losing their property. The service to-morrow will be appropriate to the new and encouraging state of affairs. Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, D. D., will deliver the sermon.

MAYHEM.—George Price and John Miller, two colored men, both employed at the Ridgway House, at the foot of Market street, the former as head and the latter as a sub-waiter, got into an altercation yesterday afternoon, during which George neatly bit off John's ear. The difficulty had its origin in umbrage taken by Price because Miller carried away a piece of watermelon from a guest. A regular fight ensued. Alderman White committed George.

TOOK THE ADVANTAGE.—William S. Roberts, an Englishman of three months' importation, resides at No. 2116 Ellsworth street. Yesterday, during the procession of the American Protestant Association, he went to look at it, deserting his house for the time being. Pending his absence thieves effected an entrance, and carried off $125 worth of clothing. William is wroth.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., at noon to-day, Harding Tucker, master of the American brig Etta M. Tucker, was held for a further hearing on the charge of assaulting a seaman named John Hanagan on that vessel whilst sailing from Portland harbor on the evening of August 26, 1869. The hearing was continued until Monday at noon.

DROWNED.—Last evening a lad twelve years of age, named Charles Darrah, fell overboard at Arch street wharf, Schuylkill, and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. The Harbor Police are grappling for it. The deceased lived at No. 2130 Powell street.

THE WAR.—During the past two weeks 150 unmuzzled dogs have been captured. Thirty-three of them have been redeemed from the hands of the catchers; the remainder were slaughtered.

One stray horse was also taken up and 44 goats. The latter were sold.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Thomas & Sons will sell on the 21st and 28th of September and October 5th, at the Exchange, elegant residences, small dwellings, large lots, valuable stocks, etc., by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, and others. See advertisements.

LIGHT-FINGERED.—A man named William Hogan was arrested yesterday at Nineteenth and Chesnut streets, for relieving the pocket of a lady passing by of a purse. It was found upon his person. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last night a man named John Brown was run over by a coal train on the Reading Railroad and fatally injured. He died at the Episcopal Hospital this morning. The Coroner was notified.

THE BEREAVED.—Next week the Young Maennerchor Society will give a concert in aid of the families rendered destitute by the Avondale Mine disaster.

AVONDALE.

A Whole Church Suffocated—The Hideous Sight in the Dark Chambers—The Shaft that Never was Sunk.

A correspondent sends to the New York *Sun* particulars of the funeral at Plymouth yesterday, and adds:—

A Whole Church Suffocated.

At the conclusion of an address, the Rev. Mr. Morgans, pastor of the Welsh Baptist Church in Plymouth, remarked, with deep emotion, that all but three of the male members of his church had perished in the mine.

Seventy Men Digging Graves.

It required seventy men to dig the graves in the Hyde Park Cemetery. This force of gravediggers commenced work yesterday morning, and were engaged at it all day, and until late last night.

The Story of the First Descent.

William Halliday, who was among the first to enter the mine after the fire was extinguished, has made the following statement:—

PINE RIDGE COLLIERY, Sept. 8.—I, William Halliday, have been three times down the shaft; the first time I could not go away from the bottom. I went down the second time to-day, and, with three others went up the plane in the east gangway, as near as I could judge, one hundred paces; the first we saw were two men in a car, dead; a few paces further on were 66 men and boys, in a pile, lying in different positions—some on their faces, others on their backs; fathers with sons in their arms, who, from appearances, had died with great struggle. We began to be overcome with the fire-damp and smell from the dead bodies, but still felt as if we could not come away without bringing one of the dead with us, and accordingly we each got a boy on our shoulders and brought them up with us. After I found this lot of men I went about fifty feet further on to the back end, but found no more. The third time, I with three others went in the same gangway and brought out a man. About thirty of the men had their shirts drawn over their heads for protection.

Hideous Human Statuary.

The fact, as stated by Mr. Halliday, that thirty of the men were found with their heads and faces covered by their shirts, is accepted by many as evidence of a terrible struggle on the part of the miners to fight for life as long as possible. The positions of the bodies also indicated as much, although the faces of the dead, except in a few instances, exhibited no signs of great suffering or mental torture. Even on that cold cluster of human bodies grouped together like hideous statuary by the hand of death, the testimony of affection in the last moment of life was written. Folded in each other's arms were friends who had stood by each other under the sunlight above, and now, though dead, their bodies were locked together in friendship. The man Evans was found partially sitting up and holding on each arm a boy, his own son, who had answered the same dread summons that came to his helpless father. What the feelings of all the prisoners were we may attempt to imagine, but we can never fully realize.

The Shaft that they Intended to Sink.

If this terrible calamity had not occurred another shaft would have been sunk in a few days. The miners were, in fact, getting everything ready to commence this work, as the point had been reached in the mine at which it was intended to place a second shaft. The matter of danger had repeatedly formed a subject of conversation among the miners, and it was only a few days before the disaster that a number of men declared that the work of sinking another shaft should be prosecuted as fast as possible.

The Burning of Another Breaker.

Yesterday afternoon intelligence was received here of the partial burning of the Burroughs Breaker, belonging to the Wyoming Coal and Transportation Company. This breaker is about a dozen miles from Avondale, and is connected with one of the richest mines in the valley. It took fire on Sunday afternoon. The flames were discovered by a boy, who saw them shooting out of the roof, and were extinguished before serious damage was incurred. No persons were in the mine at the time.

The Story of Signs of Life.

The assertion that one of the bodies taken from the Avondale mine showed signs of life on being brought to the fresh air is utterly false. It is singular, however, that no effort at resuscitation was made by the physicians present. I heard a man say to-day that he had known men in Wales to be restored to animation after having been pronounced dead—death having been caused by poisonous mine gases. He urged that there had been too much haste in burying the remains, and said that the doctors ought to have taken at least two or three of the bodies, and subjected them to every test calculated to revive them. Certainly, no harm could have followed such an effort, and many of the miners would have felt more satisfied than they are, for there are men here who really believe that some of the miners who were apparently dead might have been restored to life if proper efforts to resuscitate them had been made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARD.

$2000 Leh gold 1....	85wn.. 97½	100 sh Hestonv'e.b60	12½
		67 sh Leh Val.is.2d.	56½
$2000 C & A 6s, '70.2d	97½	81 do ..,b5wn.	56½
$1000 Leh 6s, '84....	83½	100 sh Read R..b10.48	31
$1000 City 6s, New...	101½	600 do.....	48¾
$900 do is.101		40 sh Penna RR..	57

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

NEW STYLE WEDDING INVITATIONS,
ROSE PINK.
CALL AND EXAMINE SAMPLES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwa3m PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

CELEBRATION OF THE
CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY
OF
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

(1) GRAND PROCESSION, starting at 8½ o'clock A. M.

(2) LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE of the Humboldt Monument, at the Park, 11 o'clock A. M.
After the conclusion of the ceremonies,

(3) VOLKSFEST at Engel & Wolf's Farm.

In case of unpropitious weather, the laying of the corner-stone will be postponed till Wednesday.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14,
CELEBRATION AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
8 o'clock P. M.

GRAND CONCERT, Wm. Hartmann, Conductor.
ORATION (in German) by Dr. R. Schmidt.
ORATION (in English) by Dr. R. C. Wood.
Admission to the Festival at Engel & Wolf's Farm, 25 cents each adult person.
Admission to the Celebration at Musical Fund Hall, 50 cents.
Tickets to be had at the office of Mr. Koradi, S. W. corner of FOURTH and WOOD Streets, and principal music and bookstores.
Carriages, with the exception of those in the line of procession, cannot enter the Farm. Ample provisions have been made for carriages outside the enclosure.

WM. J. HORSTMANN,
1t Chairman of the Committee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Desirable two and a half story stone dwelling, Rittenhouse street, east of the Township Line Road, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable 2½-story stone messuage and lot of ground, situate on the southeast side of Rittenhouse street, 336 feet 8¾ inches northeast of Wissahickon avenue, south 26 deg. 6 min., east 173 feet 2 inches; thence north 41 deg. 58 min., east 155 feet 7 inches; thence north 20 deg. 44 min., west 84 feet 5 inches to Rittenhouse street; thence south 75 deg. 20 min., west 156 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning. It has parlor, dining-room, and kitchens on the first floor, 4 rooms on the second and 4 above; gas, excellent pump and spring water, etc. Terms—$1100 may remain on mortgage.

Clear of all incumbrance.

It is the first house east of the Old Township Line road.

Immediate possession. Keys at the Railroad Hotel, Germantown.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—ESTATE of Michael Larkin, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Genteel Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 908 South Fifth street, below Christian street. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1.—All that genteel three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Fifth street, south of Christian street, No. 908; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 68 feet. It contains 6 rooms, gas introduced, water in the yard, etc.

No. 2.—Building Lot. All that lot of ground situate on the west side of Fifth street, adjoining the above on the north, 14 feet 10½ inches front by 68 feet deep. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1814 N. Eleventh street. On Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, above Montgomery avenue, No. 1814, containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 78 feet to a 20 feet wide street. It has the gas introduced, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 710 South Front street, below Shippen street. On Tuesday, September 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Front street, south of Shippen street, No. 710; containing in front on Front street 15 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet. It has been occupied for many years as a sailors' boarding-house and tavern; contains ten rooms. Bar and gas fixtures included in the sale. Terms—$1000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1318 Brown street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Brown street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1318; containing in front on Brown street 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 78 feet 5½ inches, and on the west line 79 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

General Sherman's Status as Secretary of War Defined by Himself.

THE WEST.

Pendleton on National Issues—His Latest Speech—Woman's Rights Convention in Chicago.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Sherman as Secretary of War.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—General Sherman to-day assumed the duties of Secretary of War. His precise status excited considerable discussion, as it was argued he was appointed *ad interim*, and which would have to be renewed every ten days unless the President should make a permanent appointment sooner.

It was also maintained that Sherman could not be General of the Army and Secretary of War at the same time. All doubts about his position were removed by some newspaper correspondents waiting upon him and requesting him to explain how the matter stood. He cheerfully gave them all the information they desired; showed them his commission as Secretary of War, which holds good till Congress meets, unless the President makes another appointment before that time. His first appointment as Secretary *ad interim* was revoked. He cannot draw pay for both offices, and will retain his army position, as General Schofield did under similar circumstances.

The Treasury Department Closed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—From respect to the memory of Senator Fessenden, the Treasury Department is closed to-day to the public, and only the most important routine business is being transacted.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Money was quiet at 7 per cent., gold, on call in the early morning, but after noon became easier at 7 per cent. currency. Gold is steady at 135⅛, having opened at 134 and sold as high as 135⅛, the latter quotation at 12. The movements of the clique are mysterious, but the general impression is that they still have the control. Stocks are irregular, the main feature being Pittsburg, which sold at 110⅞@111, fell to 108@109, and again rallied to 110. It is rumored that the road will pay a scrip dividend of 15 per cent. and a cash dividend of 2 per cent. Governments are strong and about ¼ better.

The Northern Liberties Hose Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Northern Liberties Hose Company, of Philadelphia, paid a visit to our public institutions yesterday, and leave for home this P. M.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Stocks unsettled. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 135⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121⅜; do. 1864, do., 121⅛; do. 1865, do., 121⅛; do. do., new, 119½; do. 1867, 120; do. 1868, 119½; 10-40s, 110⅜; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Co., 55½; Cumberland preferred, 32½; New York Central, 204½; Erie, 37½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 193½; Michigan Central, 128½; Michigan Southern, 101½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108; Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet; sales of 300 bales at 34c. Flour steady; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat quiet, and 1@2c. higher; sales of 27,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·50@1·55; winter red at $1·57@1·61; and white Western at $1·65@1·75. Corn dull, and declined 1@2c.; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·14@1·17. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $31 for new mess. Lard dull at 19c. Whisky active at $1·20@1·22.

FROM THE WEST.

Sudden Death of a Journalist.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Charles H. Wright, city editor of the Chicago *Times*, dropped dead yesterday morning in his house from heart disease.

At the Western

Woman's Suffrage

Convention yesterday morning, speeches were made by Mrs. Roberts, of Wisconsin; Mrs. H. Bishop, of Minnesota; and Miss Susan B. Anthony. Letters were received from William L. Garrison and others. The attendance was very large and the proceedings harmonious.

The American Pharmaceutical Association

closed their three days' session at noon yesterday. Baltimore was selected as the next place of meeting. Frederick Blucarus, a druggist of Detroit was expelled for selling quinine unlit for use.

The Last Heard from Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—A large number of Hon. George H. Pendleton's friends called at his residence yesterday and insisted on a speech. He begged off, but finally consented, supported on crutches. Among other things he said:—"I cannot agree with Governor Hayes that all the vexed questions of national parties are wisely and happily settled; that the great questions of liberty and union and the reconstruction of the Union have been made safe, and cannot agree that retrenchment, economy, and honesty have been introduced into the management of the Federal expenditures; that the debt has been decreased and is decreasing, as he states it; that the burdens of taxation have been reduced, and their weight upon the people been lightened; that sound judgment and freedom from bad influences have been brought to the exercise of the immense power of the Secretary of the Treasury; that business is active, that enterprise is active, that vigor, energy, and industry are bountifully rewarded; that employment is abundant, that daily toil is fairly compensated, that commerce on the ocean and in the land is prosperous, and therefore I cannot serenely, as does our worthy Governor, turn my face from all questions of Federal politics and look only at State affairs. I cannot say the Union is restored, when Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are under military government, and Georgia without representation in Congress. Is peace restored when justice is administered by drum-head court-martial? Is the Constitution maintained when we know that the Supreme Court is only waiting an opportunity to declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional? I oppose the adoption of the fifteenth amendment because it is a material, radical change in our system of government. It destroys the relation of States to the Federal Union which the Constitution established, degrades them, and takes away from the States without their consent that essential attribute, a self-governing community. Two years ago the people of Ohio, without distinction of party, by an immense majority, refused to amend the State Constitution. I see no reason to believe that they have changed their opinion. I object to its adoption because, by the strongest implication, it confers upon Congress the right to exclude from the ballot persons of our own white race because of their native creed, want of education, or poverty, and prohibits the exclusion only of another race. If the interpretation of Senator Morton and Senator Howard be correct, under this amendment Congress may exclude Irish, and Germans, Catholic or Protestant, or the poor man from the enjoyment of suffrage, but not the negro or a Mongolian. I object to its adoption because its partial scheme is to flood the country, by forced importation, with an immense number of Chinese coolies, and bring into our alien races a more difficult form of social governmental questions which have so unhappily divided our people. Mr. Pendleton dwelt at considerable length upon financial questions, reiterating his former assertions in regard to the payment of the public debt and bondholder with greenbacks, abolishing the national bank system, and favoring strict economy in reducing the national debt.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Cotton dull at 34c. Flour quiet and steady. Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat firm at $1·60@1·90 for red; receipts small. Corn—white, at $1·25@1·28; yellow, $1·25. Oats, 66@68c. Mess Pork quiet at $33·50@34; Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19¾@20c.; shoulders, 16½c; Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19¾@20¾c. Whisky active at $1·18.

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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Claim Agents Snubbed by General Sherman—Seal Locks for Distilleries—The Weekly Financial Exhibit—Grant and the Texas Politicians.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Patent Seal Locks for Distillers.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has, in pursuance of the various provisions of law, prescribed the seal register lock manufactured by the Townsend Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, for use at the distilleries and bonded warehouses. They are furnished at the expense of the owners of such establishments. Collectors and assessors are directed to ascertain what number of these patent seal locks will be required in distilleries and warehouses in their respective districts. Many acts of carelessness by officers having the custody of locks and keys have come to the knowledge of the Internal Revenue office. Any officer guilty of such negligence should be promptly reported for dismissal. Distillers are required to fit the doors on which locks are to be placed with the requisite hasps and staples, and the Internal Revenue officers are required to see that the hasps are sufficiently strong and the staples securely fastened.

The Weekly Financial Statement.

Mutilated bank notes burned during the week ending to-day, $92,600; total amount burned, $16,015,744. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $77,170; total amount issued therefor, $15,846,758. Balance due for mutilated notes, $169,189. Circulation outstanding at this date, $299,742,230.

The remaining items of the weekly financial statement have not been prepared at the department, owing to the offices being closed.

Departure.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will have to leave here in a few days to attend his court in Massachusetts.

Loss of Time.

Twenty-six clerks belonging to the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury suffered a reduction of their monthly compensation during August, on account of loss of time.

Claim Agents Snubbed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A crowd of claim agents were present at the War Department waiting to see General Sherman, but he cut them off summarily by refusing to see any of them.

Texas Politics.

The published report of the interview between President Grant and General Clark of Texas, in which Grant was represented as having committed himself strongly against Jack Hamilton's party is denied by those who profess to know, who say that Grant only listened attentively.

FROM CANADA.

Lacrosse.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The match game of Lacrosse, for the championship of the Dominion, between the Montreal and Prescott clubs, was won by the former in three straight games.

$3500 Worth of Injured Feelings.

The great breach of promise case of Sophia M. Grange against James Beming, for $6000 damages, was ended yesterday. The judge summed up in favor of the plaintiff, and the jury returned a verdict of $3500.

Ball to Prince Arthur.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Belleau have issued cards for a ball to Prince Arthur on the 16th inst. His Royal Highness will take up his residence at Spencerwood on his arrival.

The Hurricane.

Since the hurricane of Wednesday night a northwest wind has prevailed more or less. Under its influence over fifty vessels came into port to-day. Among them is the Abeona, twenty-one days from Glasgow, one of the fastest trips on record. She has made three voyages this season. Two ships were lost in the gulf on the way up during the gale. The crews were saved. The vessels in the harbor sustained considerable damage.

FROM EUROPE.

News from Rio Janeiro.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LISBON, Sept. 11.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived, bringing dates from the hostile armies on the Parana to July 29. According to Paraguayan accounts, in a sharp engagement between the Brazilians and Paraguayans, 200 of the former and 60 of the latter were killed. Owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground the Paraguayans were unable to pursue. The news from Brazilian advices say that the allies continued their preparations to attack Lopez in force.

A Denial of Charges Against Lopez.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A writer in to-day's *Standard* says McMahon, United States Minister to Paraguay, denies the charges recently brought against President Lopez, of Paraguay, and says Lopez is intelligent, polished, and courteous, conversant with European manners and diplomacy. Only two or three of the English desire to leave Paraguay, but they are too timid to express their wish.

The Oxford Crew.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Land and Water* newspaper hopes the Oxford crew will make a return match with the Harvards, and that the race will be as well fought as the last. A better contest cannot be expected.

A Great Relief.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The *Journal* official of to-day announces that Napoleon is well.

Rumors of Abdication.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A Paris letter published to-day says that rumors of a possible abdication foreshadow a not improbable event, as the Emperor is liable to returns of his sickness, incapacitating him from business. Many think his son's majority will be declared on his next birthday.

The Spanish Regency.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A rumor that the regency under Serrano will be extended is gaining ground. All parties in Spain favor the proposition.

Spain Tranquil.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The disorders